

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

GOCH BEHAR STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1891-92.



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GOCH BEHAR:

PRINTED AT THE GOCH BEHAR PRESS.

30. Your Highness accorded sanction to the modification as suggested by the Council of the rules regarding the introduction of ruled stamp papers for copies of judgments and also approved of the recommendation of the Council to accept old copying papers up to the 31st August instead of the 28th February 1891.

31. At the request of the Civil Judge, the Council issued a circular to the effect that parties applying for copies must file a four-anna copying-fee stamp with each sheet of ruled folio for authenticated and a 2 anna copying-fee stamp with each sheet of ruled folio for unauthenticated copies.

32. Having regard to the fact that the tone of the public service has much improved and that superior officers make no attempt to acquire property in the State but rather do their utmost to ensure that fraud is not committed by others, Your Highness in Council thought it proper to order the removal of the disqualification imposed by Commissioner Colonel Haughton as to females and minors acquiring property in the State.

33. In order to prevent large accumulations of witness' diet money in the hands of the Nazir, the Council at the suggestion of the Civil Judge, sanctioned the introduction into the State of para (a) of the Calcutta High Court Circular No. 8 of the 19th April 1882.

34. Cases against offending Rajguns have hitherto been triable by only the Superintendent of the State. But regard being had to the trustworthiness of the existing Fouzdary Courts and to the spread of civilization and education in the country, the Council considered the time had arrived for the restriction of the old rules under which Rajguns might claim to be tried by the Superintendent of the State and that the right might be allowed to be exercised only in more serious cases i.e. cases other than summons cases. We accordingly made a reference to Your Highness for orders but no reply was received before the close of the year.

III.—EXECUTIVE. 4

35. *Resettlement of the State.*—It appears that Rs. 3,98,831 including cost of assessment of patit lands and charges for revision of settlement of Mukorari and Lakheraj mehals was expended upto the end of 1890-91 and that an increase of Rs. 3,22,865 in the annual revenue was obtained. The work not having been completed, the Council at the recommendation of the Dewan, solicited your Highness' sanction to an entry of Rs. 22,500 for completion of the settlement work.

36. Your Highness sanctioned the proposal of the Dewan which was supported by the Council that parties applying for authenticated copies of papers of both the old and the new settlements, should be permitted to get copies of the papers of the old settlement on unstamped papers and that such copies should be considered valid in law. The recommendation was made on the ground that *chittas* drawn out in the forms sanctioned by the Council for the resettlement of the State, did not contain all the information required in Civil suits, that reference had therefore to be made to the old papers and that it was hard on the parties, to have to take copies of both sets of papers on stamps.

37. Your Highness was pleased to accord sanction to the following lands being given rent-free :—

	Name of recipient.	Quantity of land.	Nature of right.
1	Bhobo Nath Chuckerbutty.	5 Bighas.	In perpetuity.
2	Koilash Nath Chuckerbutty.	5 "	Ditto.
3	Chintamani Chuckerbutty.	5 "	Ditto.
4	Ram Nath Surma.	10 "	Ditto.
5	Secretary to the Cooch Behar 2 Bramho Somaj.	"	Ditto.

Sanands for the above lands have not yet been issued.

38. Your Highness granted a "Petbhata" Sanand for 49 Bighas 15 Katas and 11 Dhurs of land to the Rajmata Deo Aye Dehati.

39. Your Highness was also pleased to accord sanction to a Mukorari lease being granted to Babus Kashi Kissore and Gobind Kissore Ray of Cooch Behar for 6 Bighas 9 Kattas 4 Dhurs of land at half of the settlement jumma.

40. In consideration of the straitened circumstances of most of the Jaigirdars, the Dewan recommended that the settlement of the service lands, should be revised by the State free of cost. The Council supported and Your Highness sanctioned the proposal.

41. The whole correspondence on the subject of rescinding the Rajshova Rules of the 25th Falgoon 1267 B.S. prohibiting transfer of chukani right without the consent of the jotedars having been published in the *Local Gazette* for the purpose of inviting an expression of public opinion thereon and no objections having been raised, the Council requested Your Highness to approve of the proposed change in order that steps might be taken to prepare a draft.

42. *Reductions and remissions.*—The total amount of reductions in jumma sanctioned for the year 1890-91 was Rs. 1,432-8-5 as noted below :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Sudder	...	...	582	12	6
Dinhata	...	...	816	10	7
Mekligunj	...	...	8	1	4
Mathabhanga...	...	...	25	0	0
Total	...	...	1,432	8	5

These reductions were chiefly attributable to cancellation of leases of bad jotes which could not be sold, to taking up lands for public purposes, to diluvion and to other miscellaneous causes.

43. The total amount of remissions granted by Your Highness in the year under report was Rs. 11,645-8-6 as noted below. —

			Rs.	A.	P.
Sudder	...	...	8,115	13	4
Dinhata	...	...	1,902	6	4
Mathabhanga	...	...	464	4	5
Mekligunj	...	...	1,163	0	5
Total	...	...	11,645	8	6

The remission statements were prepared with great care by the Naib Ahilkars and revised by the Dewan. The wishes of Your Highness regarding granting relief to the cultivating ryots were fully kept in view.

44. *Excise.*—In the monthly demand on account of taxes and license fees, there was a decrease of Rs. 200-4 in the Excise Settlement as compared with the figure for the last year. The increase for the year before last was due to speculative competition and could not be maintained. The out-turn of the last gunja crop was also very bad.

45. Sanction was accorded to the writing off of 2 mds. 36 seers 7 chuttacks of ganja found short in the different golahs in the State and to the destruction of 4 mds. 27 seers 15 chuttacks of refuse ganja having been found unfit for use.

46. Rs. 123-8-6 representing irrecoverable balances of Excise Revenue was ordered to be written off.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

47. *Creation of a fund for the maintenance of Roads and Bridges.*—It appears that the average annual expenditure on communications for the last 5 years has been Rs. 29,037, which added to the proportionate share of Establishment charges, came up to Rs. 32,639. The Council proposed that for the creation and continuance of a road fund, the following grants should be annually made by the State:—

- (a.) Rs. 40,000 from the State Revenue as a separate allotment for the improvement of communications which would be chiefly devoted to the gradual conversion of the wooden bridges into permanent ones. This sum represents the estimated amount of road cess on the maximum land revenue collections.
- (b.) Rs. 11,000 on account of ferry collections. This figure is an average of the past three years. But this grant, though fixed for the present, may be subject to revision from time to time.
- (c.) The amount of road cess assessable from the Mukarari and Lakheraj holdings at the rate of 6 pies in the Rupee per annum.

The Council further proposed that this fund might be called the "Communications Improvement Fund" and that this entry should be made in the Budget Estimates as a sub-heading under "Public Works."

In order to secure the inviolable character of this provision, the Council considered that the Administration of this fund should rest with them and that the Council would specially consider and pass final orders on the proposals regarding the disposal of the fund each year. These proposals and the Estimates accompanying them would, of course, come from the Superintendent of the State in the Public Works Department in the usual way but would be dealt with by the Council in a capacity resembling that of the District Boards in Government Districts.

The Council recommended the above proposals to Your Highness for sanction ; no orders have yet been passed.

48. *Sub-divisional Offices.*—In view of the necessity for constructing pucca office houses at Dinhata and Mathabhanga, Your Highness has desired that the Sub-divisional Office house which is most in need of immediate repairs, should be taken in hand first; the other to be constructed hereafter.

49. *Diversion of the Torsa River.*—The Superintendent of Works stated that a distinct and well-defined current was flowing from the Torsa River into the Manshye and that there was a probability that the Manshye River would receive the principal current of the Torsa River and thus become navigable. He proposed that the alteration of the existing line of current should be secured by throwing up a series of spars and by opening up of the dry water channel through the sand deposit. He submitted a plan and an estimate for the work. The Council approved of the proposal of diverting the course of the Torsa and accordingly recommended it to Your Highness for sanction.

50. The Superintendent of the State supported the proposal of the Superintendent of Works, in the matter of payment to the occupiers of State houses, of allowances for repairing them and relieving the Public Works Department of the repair works. The Council considered that the principle was a sound one but that the house allowance principle would not extend to those officers who enjoyed *pucca* houses now and for whom *pucca* houses would be built in future. We also considered that it would be inadvisable for many reasons chiefly because of constant change of officers to extend the principle to Sub-divisional Officers. Your Highness was addressed accordingly; but no final orders on the subject have yet been passed.

51. *Education—Admission of free Students into the Jenkins School.*—The Council requested the Superintendent of the State to report whether there was any specified number of free-studentships sanctioned for the Jenkins School and what was the usual practice in connection with the grant of the same. The Superintendent of the State observed that practically there was no limit to the number of free-studentships for the Jenkins School. We considered that there should be some rules for the grant of free-studentships as also a limit to the number of students to be admitted free.

The following rules were then framed regarding this:—

- 1st.—The number of free scholars in the school shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total number on the rolls.
- 2nd.—There shall also be half free scholars not exceeding 5 per cent. of the total number on the rolls.
- 3rd.—The conditions of the eligibility for election shall be,—
 - (a) —Candidates must not be over 12 years of age.
 - (b.) They must produce evidence which may satisfy the Principal of the College that the parents or guardians *bonâ fides* cannot afford to pay the schooling fees.
 - (c.) They must produce a certificate of good character from the Head Master of whatever school they may have previously studied.
 - (d.) A qualifying Examination of eligible candidates will be held once a year after the summer holidays and who do best will be recommended to the vacant free and half-free scholarships.

- (e.) Boys already in the school will not be allowed to compete unless they are recommended by the Head Master as well-behaved, industrious and of fair ability.

4th.—Exemption, whole or partial, from payment of fees holds good only during satisfactory conduct and progress. Any boy failing to pass the Annual Examination for promotion forfeits any privilege he may now possess.

(Provisional modification of Rule I, until the number of free scholars has become normal, only 5 free and 2 half-free scholarships shall be annually awarded.)

It appeared that out of 382 students appearing on the rolls in the Jenkins school on the 25th November 1891, 161 were reading free; so that the proportion of free students to those paying fees is 1: 2.3. Number of free students, therefore, is abnormally high. Should however the above rules be adopted, the ratio will then stand thus:—

1 : 10 whole free scholars.

1 : 20 half free do.

In other words, the number of whole free scholars will be at once reduced to 42 and half-free scholars will number 22. The Council thought that it was high time that some restrictions should be effected in this direction and accordingly submitted the rules to Your Highness for approval.

52. *Court of Wards.—Estate of Dinamoye Debya.*—It appeared that the total debts of this Estate amounted to Rs. 13,833-1-3 of which Rs. 10,002 carried interest, the balance Rs. 3,831-1-3 was on account of arrears of revenue due to the State. The annual receipts of the Estate amount to Rs. 4,621 and disbursements, to Rs. 3,596 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,025 only. There was thus no hope of the Estate becoming solvent within a reasonable time. The Dewan, therefore, recommended that some Jotes and Chukanis should be sold off and the sale proceeds utilized in the liquidation of debts as much as possible, the payment of the balance of the debts being arranged for by instalments.

The Council considered the proposal of the Dewan to be reasonable and accordingly sanctioned it.

53. The charge of the Estate of Surnomoyi Dasya widow of Govinda Prosad Buxi of Nowdanga was taken over by the Court of Wards in the year under report.

54. On the recommendation of the Dewan and at the request of the widow of the late Momtazuddin Ahmed for release by the Court of Wards, of her late husband's Estate, the charge of the Estate was given over to her.

55. *Medical.*—The Civil Surgeon enquired whether any orders existed relating to free medical attendance on the families of State officers and on the relatives of Your Highness. The Superintendent of the State was requested to report if there existed any rules. He observed that in accordance with the orders contained in the Supreme Government letter No. 428 of the 31st August 1885, the term "family" included the officers, their legitimate children, parents, sisters and minor brothers wholly dependent on, and residing with, them. He further said that the Civil Surgeon ordinarily attends on all Gazetted officers drawing

a pay of Rs. 250 or upwards, while the Assistant Surgeon or the Civil Hospital Assistant (where there is no Civil Surgeon) attends on all non-gazetted officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 250 per mensem and their families in British India. The Superintendent of the State proposed therefore that the above rules be adopted here with certain modifications.

The Council were of opinion that the Civil Surgeon should attend on all Gazetted officers (as defined in this office circular order No. 6, of the 6th August 1885 and their families (as defined in the Government letter quoted above) and on all Rajguns; and the Assistant Surgeon on all State non-gazetted officers and their families (as defined in the said Government orders) free of charge. The Council accordingly recommended the rules to Your Highness for adoption.

56. *Your Highness permitted Dr. J. L. Hendley, Civil Surgeon, to revert to Government service, so soon as his term of service expired. Dr. Bireswar Palit, Assistant Surgeon, was placed in medical charge of the Station until Dr. Browne, some time resident Physician at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, loan of whose services was obtained, joined his appointment.

57. *Police.*—The following reforms introduced by the Government of Bengal in 5 out of 9 divisions of Lower Bengal including those in the proximity of Cooch Behar, were also introduced by Your Highness' orders.

(a.) No deductions to be made from pay on account of Superannuation fund.

(b.) A free kit to be given to all newly enlisted men in Lower Bengal to the value of Rs. 17-5-6

(c.) The annual clothing grant to Head-Constables and Constables to be increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.

The reforms necessitated an increase of Rs. 568-2-6 over and above the grant for uniforms and this increase was duly provided in the Budget.

58. *Empowering the Police officers to exercise the powers of Excise officers.*—Under Your Highness' orders the Cooch Behar Police were invested under section 41 of the Excise Act (Act VIII B. C. of 1878) as revised by Act I of 1883, with the powers of excise officers and they were empowered to institute proceedings when a liquor shop was found open after 9 o'clock in the evening.

59. *Chaklajat Estate.*—Kumar Gojendra Narayan has been in charge of the Estates for the whole year.

60. *Irrecoverable balances of rent and cesses.*—Sanction was accorded to the remission of arrears of rent and cesses to the extent of Rs. 6,644-9-4 and Rs. 364-6-1 respectively and to the reduction in rent and cess demands aggregating Rs. 79-1-4 and 1-6-1 respectively.

* 61. *Resumption of the lands belonging to Jalpeshar Shiva.*—The Government of Bengal decided to resume the lands, the proceeds whereof had hitherto been spent for the worship of the Jalpeshar Siva and for the maintenance of the priest and servants engaged for the purpose. The Government of Bengal, with a view to preserving this temple, decided to devote Rs. 1,000 per annum for its repairs in addition to the monthly grant of Rs. 60 to the Pujaris. The former sum is to be made to the Committee appointed for the purpose.

62. Your Highness accorded sanction to 80 Bighas of land at a jumma to be assessed at the present rates and on recovery of the usual Nazzur being granted Mukarari to Khola Katu Gope and his brother Gobardhan Gope in Taluk Darikamari Chakla Boda for building a pucca house on.

63. Your Highness was pleased to sanction a monthly subscription of Rs. 7 towards the maintenance of a Girls' School at Debigunj.

64. The Manager having stated that the Tehsildar of Purbabhog felt a great deal of inconvenience in making remittances of treasure to the Chaklajat Treasury, the Council recommended to Your Highness to sanction the Purbabhog remittances being received in the Cooch Behar Treasury through the Dinhata Sub-treasury.

65. *Panga.—Treatment of Panga Accounts as Sub Treasury Accounts.*—The procedure followed in regard to the submission of the Panga accounts was to submit them monthly to the Audit office. The Dewan suggested that these accounts be dealt with as Sub-Treasury Accounts under section 20, Chapter XVIII of the Account Code, Vol. I, and incorporated with the account of the Cooch Behar Treasury. The Council approved of the suggestion and recommended it to Your Highness for sanction.

66. *Result of special appeal by Moharanee Surnomoyi.*—We are glad to be able to report to Your Highness that the special appeal preferred by Maharanee Surnomoyi of Kassim Bazar, in connection with the right and title to the 3 plots of land in Mouzah Subherkutti Kantagara in Panga, has been dismissed by the Privy Council. The litigation had been going on since 1859 and appertained to 3 plots of land measuring about 2,000 Bighas. Moharanee Surnomoyi shall have to pay costs and shall be also held liable for mesne profits. The Dewan has been asked to direct the Dewan of Panga to take out execution as soon as possible.

67. *Introduction of the Darjeeling Allowance Code.*—The Superintendent of the State pointed out that difference in cost for a trip from Calcutta to Darjeeling compared with that from Cooch Behar to Darjeeling was very insignificant. He advocated the applicability of the Hill allowance Code to the State Officers, as they were not provided with free quarters at Darjeeling while Government Officers are. The question has not been determined yet by Your Highness.

68. *Bijni.*—The Dewan reported the death of Ranee Shiddeshari Bara Ranee) of Bijni. It was reported that the deceased, before her death, is said to have adopted a son of Kumar Surja Narayan brother of Kumar Chandra Narayan Shuba and appointed Jeeban Ram Fukan his guardian.

Jeeban Ram Fukan applied before the District Judge of Gowhatti for a Certificate of Administration on behalf of the said minor child. But the Judge rejected the application. The application of Chotto Ranee Abhayeshwari of Bijni to be registered as the sole proprietress of the Bijni Estates was granted by the Judge of Dhubri. The *Annamati Patra* of adoption set up by the late Bara Ranee was held to be fraudulent by the District Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs. Appeal against this finding was preferred to the High Court and *pendente lites*, the Bara Ranee died; whereupon the adopted son applied to the High Court to have his name substituted on the records of the Appeal in her place. The High Court Judges thought it fair to give the minor an opportunity to make out his case by documentary evidence.

69. *Railway.*—In their letter No. 2061F of the 15th May 1891, the Government of India accorded sanction to the grant of a loan amounting to Rs. 8,00,000 for the construction of a Railway from Gitaldaha to the town of Cooch Behar on the following conditions.

1st.—A mortgage deed to be executed by Your Highness covenanting to pay off the principal and interest by yearly instalments of a lac.

2nd.—The property in the Railway to be conveyed absolutely to the Secretary of State, subject to a proviso for redemption on payment in full of the principal and interest.

3rd.—The Chaklajat Zemindaries in the Jalpaiguri District to be mortgaged.

4th.—Possession of the mortgaged property not to be given to the Government of India but provisions to be made in the deed for the management of the Estate by a competent officer approved by Government and for vesting the power of appointment of a new Manager in the Government of Bengal whenever vacancy occurs. This condition was however subsequently relaxed. It was latterly settled that in the event of death, resignation or dismissal of the present Manager, Kumar Gojendra Narayan (Senior), a only qualified Manager may be nominated and appointed by Your Highness but to be approved of by Government and no such appointment shall be valid unless and until the same has been ratified and confirmed by Government.

5th.—The deed to contain a covenant that Your Highness will keep your expenditures within available income.

6th.—The Government of Bengal to be liable to payment of interest @ 4 per cent. to the Government of India.

As to the gauge of the line, the Government of India preferred the metre gauge but left the final decision on the point to the Government of Bengal.

Your Highness was inclined to have the Railway constructed on the 2' 6" gauge.

Your Highness thought the Government of Bengal should be requested to undertake the construction of the line.

Your Highness thought also that the Survey of the line and the completion of the whole project had better be done under the supervision and guidance of Government.

The question of bridging the Torsa was left for future discussion but Your Highness was of opinion that for all practical purposes, a station on the left side of the river would meet all possible requirements for the present.

As to the working of the line, Your Highness considered that it would be advantageous to place the management of the State Railway in the hands of the N. B. S. Railway authorities.

The Council went carefully through the draft of the proposed deed of mortgage prepared by Government Solicitors and were glad to note that the rate of interests would be 4 per cent. only, if the instalments were paid on due dates and that the power of appointing the Manager of the Chaklajat Estates has been left in the hands of Your Highness. The chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal gave an assurance to the effect that Government would in no way interfere with the management of the Estate, so long as the terms of the deed were complied with.

The Government of India decided further that as long as the Railway is isolated within Cooch Behar and is not connected with the Imperial Railway System and carried into British Territory, no cession of jurisdiction would be demanded unless urgent necessity should arise. The Government of India sanctioned, on certain condition, Your Highness' proposal to obtain the English stores required for the Cooch Behar State Railway through Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co., of Calcutta and necessary instructions on the subject were issued by the Bengal Government to the Manager of the E. B. S. Railway.

70. *Financial.*—The Budget estimates for the year as originally framed shewed a deficit of Rs. 69,054. Your Highness considered the figures personally with a view to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to avoid a deficit it was also intended to make as large a sum as possible available for the payment of the outstanding bills appertaining to Your Highness' personal expenses. Your Highness also estimated certain increases in revenue and suggested certain curtailments. There was on the revenue side accordingly an increase of Rs. 11,733 estimated on account of fees for survey of mukarari lands &c and sale proceeds of elephants. On the expenditure side, a total reduction of Rs. 3,06,310 was effected under Your Highness' "personal expenses current" and other heads. Of the total sum of Rs. 3,18,033 thus set free, Rs. 69,054 was swallowed up in meeting the deficit shewn in the Budget originally framed, leaving Rs. 2,48,979 for payment of outstanding bills appertaining to Your Highness' personal and Hospitality expenses.

The Government of Bengal remarked that the curtailments effected indicated an earnest effort on the part of Your Highness to improve the financial condition of the State and that the last year closed with a surplus of Rs. 21,064. The savings effected were, it is also stated, mainly due to a reduction of Your Highness' personal expenses, a fact upon which Your Highness was congratulated.

In regard to the realisation of revenue due to the State, the Government of Bengal remarked that there appeared some defect in the system of collection, in as much as the current demand of the past year was Rs. 11,05,152 out of which Rs. 10,26,381 was realised while the total balance outstanding including that of the previous years amounted to nearly five and a half lacs.

The Council requested the Dewan to submit a report on the remarks of Government of Bengal in regard to the system of collections. The Dewan's report (which has been since submitted) will be dealt with in the present year's report.

As desired in Your Highness' office No. 807, dated the 13th August 1892, the Auditor's financial report is herewith incorporated.

The report is reproduced below.

FINANCIAL.

It was estimated that the Revenue of the year would be Rs. 18,50,803 and the expenditure Rs. 18,50,227 shewing a surplus of Rs. 576.

2. The regular estimate for the year put the revenue and the expenditure at Rs. 17,45,075 and Rs. 18,71,492 respectively shewing a deficit of Rs. 1,26,417 against the surplus of Rs. 576 in the original estimate. This unusual deficit was caused by the threatened failure of crops in many parts of the State consequent on the holding up of rains. But the apprehension in this direction was not realised as the accounts as per statement No. 1 annexed herewith shew an actual revenue of Rs. 18,92,405 being more than the revised estimate by Rs. 1,47,330, and the original by Rs. 41,602 and an expenditure of Rs. 17,91,724 being less than the revised estimate by Rs. 79,768 and the original estimate by Rs. 58,503. The actual surplus upon the accounts was therefore Rs. 1,00,681 against the estimated deficit of Rs. 1,26,417.

3. The decreases in revenue and increases in expenditure are explained below:—

REVENUE.

II. LAW AND JUSTICE.—

(b) *Registration*.—Rs. 1,081. The decrease is due to over estimate.

III. MISCELLANEOUS.—

(a) *Criminal Court*.—Rs. 2,202. The decrease is due to short realisation of Magisterial fines.

(b) *Jail*.—Rs. 1,634. The decrease is due to short sale of Jail manufacture and short out-turn of convict labor.

(c) *Education*.—Rs. 1,215. The decrease shewn here is due to the amount having been transferred to the Fee Fund account.

(e) *Sundries*.—Rs. 397; Rs. 50,000 was estimated as the probable sale proceeds of elephants during the year, but the full amount was not realised, hence the decrease.

IV. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S ESTATES.—

(c) *Panga Estate*.—Rs. 2,441. The decrease is due to short collection of rent and cesses consequent on the partial failure of crops.

EXPENDITURE.

V. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S DARJEELING ESTATES.

(2) *Darjeeling*.—Increases Rs. 244, due to some special furniture having been purchased during the year.

(3) *Panga*.—Increase Rs. 1,150, due to under estimate. The excess expenditure is under the head "Revenue payable."

Statements II and III are also appended herewith. The former shews the receipts and disbursements of 1891-1892. The discrepancies as set forth in this statement do not call for any explanation as the items are fluctuating in character. The latter shews the actual Ledger balances as stood on the 31st March 1892 and need no remarks.

Cash Balance.—When the revised estimates were framed, it was anticipated that the year would close with a cash balance of Rs. 1,86,874, being lower than the original estimate by Rs. 82,766. In the actuals, however, the cash balance amounts to Rs. 5,67,378 (including the Government balance of Rs. 44,595) being better than the revised estimate by Rs. 3,80,504. This improvement in the cash balance has been due to the fact that the anticipated short revenue did not come to pass and also to the fact that the amount provided for the purpose of making payments of the outstanding bills was not fully expended. Still it must be admitted that the result in general of the Financial administration of the year under review is very satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that instead of a lac of rupees being fallen short of the original estimate, the actual figure

- (b.) In matters relating to the preparation of the Budget, the Audit Office will receive Departmental Budget Estimates as now, prepare the Budgets and submit the same to the Council. The Audit Office will also furnish such informations regarding financial matters to the Council as they may want.

72. *Interchange of Criminal Processes*—A doubt having arisen as to whether all summonses and warrants relating to persons accused of offences other than those mentioned in the schedule attached to the Extradition Act, should be interchanged between the several magisterial authorities in British Districts and the Superintendent of the State, Cooch Behar, without the intervention of the Political Agent, the Superintendent of the State made a reference to the Political Agent and in reply thereto the Political Agent forwarded for information, copy of letter No. 383J of the 30th September 1891 from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In the Chief Secretary's letter it was stated that all processes of every kind issued by the Cooch Behar Courts should, in the first instance, be sent to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division as Political Agent for the State and that they when countersigned by him, should be sent to the magisterial authorities in British Districts for disposal. It was further stated that the administration of Assam has been asked to instruct magisterial offices in that Province to send all processes intended for service in the Cooch Behar State, through the Commissioner as Political Agent instead of to the Superintendent of the State direct.

The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division directed, it appeared, all his subordinate Magistrates to make to him as Political Agent, applications for the extradition of fugitive criminals from the Cooch Behar State, accused of offences mentioned in Schedule II of the Extradition Act (Act XXI of 1879). But all Criminal Processes and summonses and warrants for attendance of witnesses, he permitted to be interchanged between the several Magisterial authorities in British Districts and the Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, without the intervention of the Commissioner.

The subordinate and Sub-divisional Magistrates in British Districts were also directed to address the Superintendent of the State direct and not through the District Magistrates.

73. *Reciprocity in execution of decrees between the Civil and Revenue Courts of the State and those of British India*.—A bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council and section 86 of the Act has been now so amended by section 8 of Act III of 1891 that it will obviate altogether the difficulty lately experienced in the execution of Cooch Behar decrees in British India. For the words "Resident" in section 86 of the Indian Evidence Act has been substituted the words "in or for" and a new clause has been inserted under which officers appointed as Political Agents for the purpose of the Extradition Act shall be deemed to be the representatives of the Government of India for the purpose of section 86 of the Indian Evidence Act.

It further appears that under section 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure (X of 1877) the declaration of the Governor-General in Council dated the 7th March 1879, which was published in part I page 413 *Calcutta Gazette* and which declared that decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts of Cooch Behar might be executed in British India has not been cancelled. So therefore the decrees of Cooch Behar Courts may be now executed in

British India on the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division who is ex-officio Political Agent for the State of Cooch Behar, certifying the manner commonly in use in Cooch Behar for the certifying of copies of judicial records and publishing the certificate in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

At the suggestion of the Judicial Member, the Council requested the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division and Political Agent for the State of Cooch Behar to publish the required certificate in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

74. *Regulation of Factory labor*.—In their letter No. 3160P of the 9th September 1891, the Government of Bengal advised that in the event of any factory being established at any time in Cooch Behar, the measures in force in British India, for the protection of those employed in such factories, should be adopted.

75. *Delegation of power to certain District Judges in Dominions and States in alliance with Her Majesty*.—In a notification dated August 21st 1891, issued by the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council declared that the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a District Judge by Section 64 of the administrator General's Act (II of 1874) as amended by Section 13 of Act II of 1890 are (in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty) delegated to in any dominion in or for which a District Court has been established and continued to the Judge of that Court, and in all other cases, to the Political Agent (as defined in Section 3 of the first named Act).

76. *Boundary line near M. g. h. t.*—The boundary was relaid by Mr. Price Government Surveyor in the presence of Babu Rajkrishna Das Settlement Naib Ahilkar, who represented the State. It appears that when the pillars were being erected, the Collector of Rungpore ordered the work to be stopped on an application of one Babu Nabadweep Chandra Saha, Talukdar of Durgapur, whereupon the Dewan wrote to the Collector requesting that the Zemindar should not be allowed to take forcible possession of lands which according to Mr. Price's survey, had been found to appertain to Rungpore, until the State was permitted to take possession of lands which according to the Survey maps belonged to the State. The Collector, in reply, said that he had issued orders on the Zemindar not to interfere with any land ascertained to fall within the State boundary.

77. *Extension of telegraphic communication in the State*.—The Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphic Department enquired whether a telegraphic line from the Town of Cooch Behar to Gitaldaha through Dinhata with offices at Gitaldaha and Dinhata would suit the service of the State and whether the State would guarantee offices at Dinhata and Gitaldaha.

The Council were of opinion that the State should not guarantee offices at Dinhata and Gitaldaha and the Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph, was written to accordingly.

78. *Grant of Lease to Lieutenant Colonel Garth*.—Your Highness was at one time willing to grant a temporary lease for some land in Taluk Falimari for 15 years to Lieutenant-Colonel Garth.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (Sir John Edgar) who was referred to in respect to the advisability of leasing out any land to Lieutenant Colonel Garth, replied that it would be wiser not to grant leases of land to Europeans. Your Highness accordingly decided against the question of European settlement in the State.

79. *Census.*—The census operations were concluded in the year under review. The following is the summary of the Enumerators Abstracts.

			POPULATION.	
Name of Town or cantonment.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Town of Cooch Behar ...	2,311	11,491	7,425	4,066
A. Total urban area ...	261 sq. miles	11,491	7,425	4,066
B. Total Rural area ...	1,30,439 „	5,66,563	2,94,802	2,71,761
Grand total ...	1,307 sq. miles	5,78,054	3,02,227	2,75,887

The total population of the State by the census of 1881 was 6,02,624. So there became a decrease of 24,596. It was subsequently found that from a statement compiled from the census tables by Kumar Gojendra Narayan as compared with the result for 1881, the total decrease has been ascertained to be 23,756 and not 24,570.

The decrease in the population has been chiefly due to out-breaks of cholera in 1882-83 and 1888-89 and to the migration of cultivators to the Bhutan Duars.

The report on the census has been printed and a copy was duly forwarded to Your Highness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

80. *Conferring of the title of Rai Bahadur on Babu Calica Doss Dutt, Dewan of the State.*—On account of the long and meritorious services rendered by Your Highness' Dewan Babu Calica Doss Dutt in connection with this State, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was pleased to confer on him the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a mark of personal distinction.

81. *Printing of a statistical account by Babu Jadub Chundra Chuckerbutty.*—Your Highness was pleased to permit Babu Jadub Chundra Chuckerbutty, Civil Judge of the State, to print in the State Press at his own cost a work compiled by him entitled "a Statistical Account of the Independent and Feudatory Princes of India."

82. *Withdrawal of the privilege granted to ministerial officers to have any connection with any mercantile undertaking.*—The experience of the past 4 years having shewn that the principle of granting to ministerial officers, the privilege to form and have connection with mercantile undertaking in the Town had been productive of very unsatisfactory results, the Council deemed it expedient to withdraw with Your Highness' permission the privilege and to order that no ministerial officer should in future, have any interest in any mercantile or commercial undertaking within the State of Cooch Behar and also that all those now having such connection or interest should make arrangements to withdraw from the same absolutely and entirely.

83. *Privilege of the people and travellers to use fruits of the trees on the public Roads.*—At the suggestion of the Dewan, which was supported by the Council, Your Highness directed the promulgation of an Istahar to the effect that travellers who only plucked fruits of the trees on public roads but did not injure the trees, should not be liable to punishment.

84. *Failure of crops.*—Owing to the prevalence of cholera in March and April 1891 and the heavy rainfall in May and June, the cultivation of jute and early rice could not be satisfactorily carried on while want of rain in subsequent months seriously affected the cultivations of the late rice. It was feared that there would be some distress amongst the people and that the collections of revenue would suffer. The Council were much concerned at the prospects and resolved that the circumstances rendered it necessary that great care and economy should be observed. They also drew up a list of, and recommended to Your Highness, some relief works (estimates for which roughly speaking amounted to Rs. 54,650) such works to be taken in hand in the event of distress deepening and calling for measures of relief, Your Highness accorded sanction to the proposal. The condition of the people was at the same time closely watched but though distress was experienced, the need for opening relief works it is gratifying to record, never arose.

Rainfall during September was 10·87 inches against 29·86 inches in previous year and the total fall from the 1st April 1891 to the close of September was 87·24 inches against 179·90 inches in the year previous.

There were some showers in September and October which improved the prospects to a certain extent and enabled some return from the fields to be secured. The harvest was however a very short one and the extraordinary high price of rice no doubt caused much suffering.

85. *Pensions to employes in Your Highness' Zemindaries.*—We gave to the matter of grant of pensions to employes in Your Highness' Zemindaries, our best thought and consideration, and arrived at the conclusion that service in the Zemindaries should not be qualifying for pension. We recommended Your Highness however to treat every case on its own merits and suggested that Your Highness should keep in your own hands the option of granting to any individual employed either as a reward for long and faithful service or as an agreement to be made in the appointment of any individual to any post or position.

86. *Privilege of Government District Court Pleaders to plead in the State Courts.*—The Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj having disallowed certain pleaders of Government District Courts to plead in his Court without licenses taken out from the State, Your Highness enquired if pleaders of Government District Courts could not plead in the State Courts in particular cases without taking licenses from the State.

The Council were of opinion that the Naib Ahilkar's procedure was not only justifiable but unavoidable under provisions of Rule 5 regarding Legal practitioners. The Rule distinctly lays down that Pleadors, Muktears and Revenue Agents (not Barristers) can not practise in the State Courts unless they take out licenses in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as in British Districts. Such licenses can be granted by the Council only and the Naib Ahilkar had, it seemed to Your Highness' Councillors, no option in refusing permission to plead as long as the provisions laid down in Rule 5, were in force. The Council have, in special cases, in the Council Court, granted permission to Calcutta High Court Pleadors and Barristers and also to Pleadors from Rungpore and other

places to plead without taking out licenses, and we are quite prepared to grant such permission whenever applied for; but we do not wish to delegate to any Court in the State other than the Council Court, the privilege of granting such permission. We were also of opinion that distinction should always be made and preserved between the relations obtaining between the courts of British India on the one hand, and those in the State of Cooch Behar on the other; otherwise the dignity of the Cooch Behar Courts would suffer. Practically no difficulty can arise, as permission can always be taken by wire if necessary. We moreover pointed out to Your Highness that in the schedule appended to the Legal Practitioners' Act, there is a scale of fees laid down for the power to practise in all courts as well as in certain class of courts. So that it must follow that for the privilege of pleading in the courts of a foreign State, a special license as a rule, should be insisted upon.

87. *Introduction of the Civil Service Regulations in the State.*—Agreeably to Your Highness' directions, the Superintendent of the State prepared 2 schedules one containing the articles in the Civil Service Regulations and the other in the Civil Account Code Vol. I which are not applicable here. That officer requested the Council to define the offices which should be considered analogous to those mentioned in Chapter I and II Part 1 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The Council ordered that the articles and sections in the Civil Service Regulations and in the Civil Account Code Vol. I, not considered applicable here, should be marked and the question put up at a future meeting.

88. The following appointments were made during the year.

E. E. Lowis Esq., c.s. Superintendent of the State and Vice-President, State Council, Cooch Behar.

Babu Jadub Chandra Chuckerbutty, Civil and Session Judge of the State, Cooch Behar.

89. The following pensions, gratuities and allowances were sanctioned during the year.

PENSIONS.—(MONTHLY.)

	Rs.	A.	P.
Babu Govinda Chandra Dutta, Settlement Deputy Collector	125	0	0
Surja Kumar De, 1st Grade Constable	2	4	0
Sheo Charan Singh, Jamadar, Military Department	12	8	0
Shaik Uzir Ali, Head Constable	6	10	8
Enayet Khan, Sowar's Dufadar	5	0	0
Babu Dwarka Nath Chowdhuri, Mohurir, Dhar-masala	10	0	0
„ Ram Chandra Sirkar, Head Mahurir, Tosha-khana	12	8	0
Babu Bhooban Mohan Munshi, Towji Navish Mal-cutchary	15	2	1
Babu Kali Das Bhatta, 2nd Mahurir Account Dept.	10	0	0
„ Modhu Sudan Mookerji, Head Mahurir, State Superintendent's office	18	14	0
Meer Shakhawatali Sepoy	3	8	0
Rajkumar De Sirkur, Mahurir, Dharmadhaykha Serista	7	8	0
Raghu Nath Das, Ghariwala, Duar office	2	0	0
Jagan Nath Sukul, Line Sub-Inspector	22	4	6

Babu Kali Kamal Sen, Peskar, Malcutchary	...	30	0	0
Babu Shoshi Bhusan Das, Head Clerk and Shiristadar, State Superintendent's office	...	46	7	6
Babu Uma Charan Banerjee, Accountant Chaklat Estates...	...	18	12	0

GRATUITIES.

Gangadhur Moyara, 3rd Grade Constable	...	77	0	0
Manahar Garoria, Constable	...	49	0	0
Bhenda Mather of the Charitable Dispensary	...	48	0	0

ALLOWANCES.—(MONTHLY.)

Kamaleshwari Iswarani	...	21	0	0
Govinda Narayan	...	8	0	0
Dhairjendra Narayan	...	8	0	0
Lokendra Narayan	...	8	0	0
Chandrabati	...	2	0	0
Bindu Kumari	...	2	0	0
Sankhini	...	1	0	0
Family idol Broja Mohan	...	4	0	0

90. The following officers were granted the leaves noted against their names.

Names of Officers.	Leaves granted.	
	Kind.	Amount.
Babu Rameswar Pramanik, Naib Ahilkar	Leave on private affairs.	Forty-one days.
„ Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	Privilege leave	Three months.
Mrs. Sandamini Ghosh, Midwife	Do.	One month & ten days.
Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Naib Ahilkar on deputation.	Do.	One month.
„ Shyam Lal Mukerji, Inspector of Police Cooch Behar	Medical leave	Four months and twenty-six days.
Moulvi Yasquinuddin Ahmed, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	Privilege leave	Three months.

91. *Exemption of certain Rajguns from personal appearance in the Civil Courts.*—At the recommendation of the Dewan, supported by the Council, Your Highness directed exemption, from personal appearance in Civil Courts, of the following Rajguns :—

1. Kumar Jatindra Narayan.
2. " Manabendra Narayan.
3. " Bhabendra Narayan.
4. " Mukunda Narayan,
Son of Kumar Govinda Narayan.
5. " Gojendra Narayan,
Sons of Kumar Lakshnindra Narayan.
6. " Khittindra Narayan.
7. " Gojendra Narayan Junior,
Son of Kumar Bhabendra Narayan.
8. " Gojendra Narayan Senior,
Son of Kumar Bhubanendra Narayan.
9. " Bissendra Narayan,
Sons of Kumar Birendra Narayan.
10. " Rabendra Narayan.
11. " Halendra Narayan.
12. " Alindra Narayan,
Sons of Kumar Kulindra Narayan.
13. " Padmendra Narayan,
14. " Ragendra Narayan.
15. " Alendra Narayan,
Son of Kumar Shashindra Narayan.
16. " Nagendra Narayan.
17. " Rangila Narayan.

92. *Council office establishment.*—There were several changes in the personnel of this office Establishment.

After a protracted leave of absence for 1 year and 10 months, Thakur Jogo Mohan Singha tendered his resignation of the post of Secretary to the Council with effect from the 1st March 1891. Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Sub Naib Ahilkar, who was officiating as Secretary, was confirmed in the post, under Your Highness' orders. He is an intelligent and careful officer and has performed the duties of his office with zeal and assiduity.

93. *Conduct of the Court. Peshkar Benode Bihari Bhattacharjee.*—The Secretary to the Council had occasions to report from time to time, against the in-subordination of the Peshkar Babu Benode Bihari Bhattacharjee. These reports were read to Your Highness in a meeting of the Council. Your Highness took a very serious view of the case and decided that if the Peshkar could not promise to alter his demeanour, apologise to the Secretary and behave reasonable for the future, he should not remain in the Council office. In the event of his making a suitable apology in the manner suggested, the only punishment would be a fine of Rs. 20. Should the Peshkar not agree to this, Your Highness was prepared to sanction Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 20, his present allowance, for the post of Junior State Pleader and Public Prosecutor and permit him in addition to practise at the Local Bar.

The Peshkar was given the two alternatives between which to choose, and he elected the latter. He accordingly ceased to hold the position of Peshkar in this office from the 1st September 1891. In his place Babu Basanta Kumar Sen, Head Clerk and Sheristadar, Dinahata Sub-divisional office, was appointed.

94. Babu Narendra Nath Ghosh,* Head Clerk of this office was appointed during the middle of February 1892 to act as Head Assistant of Your Highness' office.

95. Babu Basanta Kumar Sen, Peshkar of the Council Court was appointed to act as Head Clerk during the absence on deputation of Baboo Narendra Nath Ghosh or until further orders. Babu Basanta Kumar Sen discharged his duties both as Peshkar and as Head Clerk of this office, to our entire satisfaction.

96. Babu Bama Charan Neogi, B.A., 2nd Clerk, Civil Judge's Office was appointed to act as Peshkar. During the short period that he has been in this office the Council were very well satisfied with his work.

We have the honour to be,

YOUR HIGHNESS'

Most obedient Servants,

E. E. LOWIS,

Supdt. of the State, Vice-President.

CALICA DOSS DUTT, *Dewan, Member.*

JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil and Session's Judge, Judicial Member.

STATE COUNCIL, COOCH BEHAR.

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Regular Appeals for the year 1891-92.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.									Pending.	Over six months.	Over twelve months.
				Dismissed on default.	Compromised.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Struck off.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Total.			
Civil Department.															
Title Suits	13	7	19	..	..	2	5	7	1	1	..	16	3	..	1*
Small Cause Court Suits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent Suits	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Revenue Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	14	7	21	..	..	2	6	8	1	1	..	18	3	..	..

* Adjourned for disposal in the Full Bench.

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Criminal Appeals for the year 1891-92.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending.	Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.		
Sessions Court	7	7	5	..	..	5	2	

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Special Appeals for the year 1891-92.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.									Pending.	Over six months.	Over twelve months.
				Dismissed on default.	Compromised.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Struck off.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Total.			
Civil Department.															
Title Suits	27	8	35	2	..	..	5	20	3	3	1	32	3	1*	..
Small Cause Court Suits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent Suits	10	7	17	..	..	2	4	4	2	..	1	13	4	..	..
Revenue Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	27	15	42	2	..	2	9	24	4	3	2	43	7	..	..

* Adjourned for disposal in the Full Bench.

STATE COUNCIL, COOCH BEHAR.

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Motions for the year 1891-92.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.			Pending.	REMARKS.
				Granted.	Rejected.	Total.		
Civil Department	23	16	39	29	9	38	6	
Revenue Department	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	
Criminal Department	9	8	17	9	8	14	3	
TOTAL	33	24	57	38	14	45	10	

Statement shewing the institution & disposal of Miscellaneous Appeals for the year 1891-92.

From what Department.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.								Total.	Pending.
				Dismissed on default.	Compromised.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Struck off.	Remanded.	Rejected.		
Revenue Department	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1
Civil Department	11	6	17	..	..	..	4	6	2	..	3	14	3
TOTAL	13	8	21	..	..	..	4	9	2	..	3	17	4

REVENUE	Revised Estimates for 1891-92.	Accounts for 1891-92.	DIFFERENCE.		EXPENDITURE.	Revised Estimates for 1891-92.	Accounts for 1891-92.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
<i>General Revenue—</i>									
a. Land Revenue ...	9,46,673	10,54,560	1,07,907	.....	I.—Household ...	7,41,988	6,82,088	.....	59,905
b. Stamps ...	1,40,500	1,51,012	10,512	.....	II.—Administration—	.....	.....	.....	60
c. Excise ...	69,380	74,384	5,004	.....	Control ...	66,345	66,285	.....	997
d. Interest on Investments	2,760	3,580	820	.....	General ...	4,36,668	4,85,671	.....	10,120
e. Sundries ...	5,887	6,349	462	.....	Revenue ...	2,44,315	2,84,195	.....	1,632
<i>Revenue and Justice—</i>					Civil Justice	45,581	48,949	.....	589
a. Civil Court ...	200	288	38	.....	III.—Debuter	41,219	40,630	.....	7,859
b. Registration ...	6,500	5,419	.....	1,081	IV.—His Highness the Maharajah's Estates	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					(1.) Chakhyat Estates	2,44,456	2,96,597	.....	.....
a. Criminal Court ...	6,800	4,598	.....	2,202	(2.) Darjeeling Estates	27,099	27,343	244	.....
b. Jail ...	7,510	5,876	.....	1,634	(3.) Panga Estates	23,821	24,971	1,150	.....
c. Education ...	6,822	5,407	.....	1,215					
d. Public Works ...	8,000	6,582	2,582	.....	Total	18,71,492	17,91,724	.....	79,768
e. Sundries ...	6,942	6,615	.....	327	Surplus	.....	1,00,681	.....	.....
<i>Debuter</i> ...	92,000	94,251	2,251	.....	Grand Total	18,71,492	18,92,405	20,913	.....
<i>His Highness the Maharajah's Estates—</i>									
a. Chakhyat Estates ...	3,66,050	3,91,387	25,337	.....				
b. Darjeeling Estate ...	56,241	57,608	1,367	.....				
c. Panga Estate ...	28,010	25,569	.....	2,441					
Total Revenue	17,45,075	18,92,405	1,47,330	.....				
Deficit	1,26,417	.....	.....	1,26,417					
Grand Total	18,71,492	18,92,405	20,913	.....				

AMRITA LAL SEN,
Auditor of the Cooh Behar State.

COOH BEHAR STATE, AUDIT OFFICE.
The 16th July 1892.

No. II.—Statement shewing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cooch Behar State Treasuries for the year ending 31st March, 1892.

RECEIPTS.	Revised Estimates for 1891-92.	Accounts for 1891-92.	DIFFERENCE.		DISBURSEMENTS.	Revised Estimates for 1891-92.	Accounts for 1891-92.	DIFFERENCE.		Difference.
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.	
Cash balances ...	4,83,389	4,83,389	.....	.....	State Expenditure	18,71,492	17,91,724	.....	.....	79,768
State Revenue ...	17,45,075	18,92,405	1,47,330	.....	Government of Bengal	6,82,987	6,22,769	.....	.....	40,218
Government of Bengal	5,16,000	5,20,377	4,377	.....					
Derfelling Capital Account ..	2,000	6,000	4,000	.....					
					<i>Personal Accounts.</i>					
Marital Government ..	1,000	470	.....	530	Local Shop-keepers and Residents	10,000	23,310	13,310	.....	.....
Business with Sing Resalder	2,528	.....	.....	2,528	Bikramamda Vidyalunkar	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Local Shop-keepers and Residents.	7,495	7,821	326	.....					
Derfelling Girl school	14,894	14,894	.....	.....	<i>Local Funds.</i>					
Derfelling Municipality	3,500	3,500	.....	.....	Municipal Fund	23,766	29,499	5,743	.....	737
Bhabane Ram Bhattacharjee & others	200	.....	.....	200	Pound Fund	5,040	4,803	.....	.....	.....
Kumar Dalindro Narayan	200	.....	.....	.....	Temple scholarship fund	39	39	.....	.....	.....
Gopal Khabbi	60	115	65	.....					
Joydebpr Sadak	2,500	2,600	600	.....	<i>Deposits.</i>					
Proemno Deb Bhase	.....	600	.....	.....	Revenue deposits	14,000	31,799	17,799	.....	.....
Ananda Mohan Chatterbutty	1,250	1,250	.....	.....	Judicial deposit	40,700	13,761	.....	.....	.....
					General deposit	1,35,200	1,78,121	43,921	.....	36,939
<i>Local Funds.</i>										
Junior school for Fund	.....	969	969	.....	<i>Advances.</i>					
Municipal Fund	24,188	32,796	8,610	.....	Advances recoverable	1,99,000	2,54,766	55,766	.....	109
Temple scholarship fund	39	137	98	.....	Permanent Advances	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pound Fund	6,485	8,533	3,060	.....					
					<i>Bullion and Surplus Account.</i>					
Revenue deposit	14,000	38,603	24,603	.....	Bullion Accounts	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Judicial deposit	40,700	23,677	.....	16,023	Surplus	12,094	12,094	.....	.....	.....
General deposit	1,35,200	1,78,668	43,468	.....	Miscellaneous cash remittances	1,57,000	1,82,127	25,127	.....	.....
<i>Advances.</i>										
Advances recoverable	1,49,500	2,98,409	1,48,909	.....					
Permanent advance	.....	100	100	.....					
					<i>Bullion and Surplus Account.</i>					
<i>Bullion and Surplus Account.</i>					Bullion Accounts	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Surplus account	.....	3	3	.....	Surplus	12,094	12,094	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Cash Remittances	1,57,000	1,94,207	37,207	.....					
					Total	31,19,314	31,55,314	36,000	.....	.....
					Balance	1,66,874	5,67,578	3,80,604	.....	.....
					Grand Total	33,06,188	37,22,892	4,16,604	.....	.....
Total	33,06,188	37,22,892	4,16,604	.....					

COOCH BEHAR STATE, AUDIT OFFICE,
The 16th July 1892.

ANRITA LAL SEN,
Auditor.

No. III.—Statement shewing the Ledger balances of the Accounts of the Cooch Behar State as on the 31st March, 1892.

ASSETS.	Amount due to the State.		LIABILITIES.		Amount due by the State.
	Rs.	A. P.			Rs. A. P.
To Treasury Officer, Cooch Behar	...	4,35,938 1 6	By Government of Bengal	...	44,584 15 11
" Manager Chakrabarti Estates	...	1,30,233 9 2	" Bullion Account	...	1,484 1 7
" Bank of Bengal...	...	1,186 7 5	" Revenue Deposits	...	50,029 9 11
" Selim Tea Company's shares	...	1,00,000 0 0	" Judicial Deposits	...	27,504 14 7
" Darjeeling Capital Account	...	7,87,408 15 1	" General Deposits	...	5,559 0 5
" Estate of Hari Lal Goswami	...	6,836 8 9	" Jenkins' School fee Fund	...	4,129 10 1
" Bismesser Nath Singh, Resaldar	...	7,427 9 3	" Sub-Divisional Ditto	...	1,752 9 9
" Darjeeling Municipality	...	21,500 0 0	" Temple Sanskrit scholarship Fund	...	124 13 5
" Local Shopkeepers, &c.	...	40,410 15 3	" Pound Fund	...	6,015 10 3
" Kumar Dinkendra Narayan...	...	810 0 0	" Municipal Fund	...	2,322 11 3
" Kumars Chandra Narayan and Lalit Narayan	...	36,854 0 0	" Cooch Behar State	...	15,60,518 15 0
" Bhabanoo Ram Bhattacharjee and others	...	4,417 15 2			
" Bataah Sirdar	...	400 0 0			
" Golap Kushee	...	175 10 10			
" Naji Nooshee	...	200 0 0			
" Rani Abhoyachudhuri Dahi of Bijnce	...	2,000 0 0			
" Proconna Deb Buxi	...	4,000 0 0			
" Permanent Advance	...	5,061 5 4			
" Advances Recoverable	...	1,18,507 14 1			
" Suspense Account	...	647 14 4			
TOTAL	...	17,04,036 14 2	TOTAL	...	17,04,036 14 2

COOCH BEHAR STATE, AUDIT OFFICE,
The 16th July 1892.

AMBITA LAL SEN,
Auditor.

FROM

E. E. LOWIS, Esq.,

Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State,
COOCH BEHAR,

TO

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH IN COUNCIL,
COOCH BEHAR.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the August ^{1st} 20th 1892.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Department of General Administration and Criminal Justice for the year 1891-92. This is the first report of the kind submitted by me.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon vacated the office of the Superintendent of State with effect from the 1st November 1891, from which date, till the 3rd December 1891, Rai Calica Doss Dutt, Bahadur, the Dewan of the State, officiated as Superintendent, in addition to his own duties. This officer was relieved by me on the 4th December 1891. In accordance with the alterations introduced in the revised Memo. for the Administration of the State published in the *Cooch Behar Gazette* of the 4th December 1891, the Superintendent of the State ceased to be Sessions Judge, the work having devolved on the Civil Judge. The Office Establishment hitherto attached to this office for the Sessions work was accordingly transferred to the Civil Judge.

3. In drawing up this report I have deemed it desirable to follow the method pursued in previous reports, dividing it into 12 sub-heads. These have been dealt with in the same order as before. The Departments falling under my control as Superintendent of the State are as follows :—

	PAGE.
1. Criminal Justice	2
2. Police	11
3. Jail and Lock-ups	20
4. Public Works Department	24
5. Education	32
(a) Primary and Middle	
(b) Higher, Victoria College and Jenkins' School	
(c) Rajgun Boarding Institution	
6. Medical	52
7. Political	63
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11. The State Library	65
12. The Tonga Service	ib

4. The Audit and Control of Accounts, as well as the management of the State stable, has been transferred from my hands and the reports in connection with these Departments will, as proposed, be submitted by the officers responsible for them.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

5. *Charge of Office.*—Babu Priya Nath Dutt, M.A., B.L., Fouzdary Ahilkar, was in charge of the Sudder Fouzdary office throughout the year. He was assisted by Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Babu Satish Chunder Mustafi, throughout the year, by Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri, B.L., from the beginning of the year to the 18th December, and by Moulvie Yaquinuddin Ahmed, B.L., from the 19th December to the end of the year. The last two officers exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class and did criminal work in addition to their duties in the Civil Department.

6. *Sub-division Dinhata.*—The charge of the Sub-division of Dinhata remained with Babu Surapati Chatterjee, B.L., from the beginning of the year to the 12th of June, and with Babu Rameshwar Pramanick, B.L., from the 13th of June to the close of the year. These officers were assisted by Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Babu Jogendra Nath Sanyal, B.L., from 1st April to the 17th of September. Babu Jogendra Nath Sanyal went away on leave and died. The post of Sub-Naib Ahilkar remained vacant from the 18th of September to the 15th of November. Babu Purna Chandra Mitter, B.L., Officiating Sub-Naib Ahilkar, assumed charge of his duties on the 16th November, and continued in charge till the end of the year.

7. *Sub-division Mathabhanga.*—Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar, was in charge of the Sub-division throughout the year. He was assisted by Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, B.L., from the beginning of the year to the 23rd of December, and by Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri, B.L., from the 24th of December to the 31st of March 1892.

8. *Sub-division Mekligunj.*—Moulvie Yaquinuddin Ahmed, B.L., was in charge of this Sub-division from the 1st of April to the 12th of September, and Babu Surapati Chatterjee, B.L., from the 13th of September to the end of the year.

9. *Criminal Statistics.*—The following table shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the last 3 years :—

YEAR.	OFFENCE.		Total.
	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	
1889-90 	1,337	1,461	2,798
1890-91 	1,227	1,209	2,436
1891-92 	1,231	1,344	2,575

The number of cases reported during the year was 2,575 against 2,436 of the previous year, showing an increase of 139 cases. Of these 1,231 were cognizable and 1,344 non-cognizable, against 1,227 and 1,209, respectively, of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that, although the prices of food-grains were very high during the year, crime was normal, the increase in the number of cognizable cases being only 4. As regards non-cognizable cases, the increase is mainly attributable to cases under the special laws.

(a.) Of the cognizable offences, "offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice," (*Vide* class I, Statement A, Part I) amounted to 26 against 30 of the previous year, showing an increase of 4 cases. There were 20 cases of unlawful assembly or rioting against 23; and 1 case under offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes, against the same number of the previous year.

(b.) Under class II i.e., "Serious offences against person", the number was 81 against 103 of the previous year, showing a satisfactory decrease of 22 cases.

(c.) There were 2 cases of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 6 of rape, and 8 of kidnapping during the year, compared with 5 cases of murder, 3 of culpable homicide, 7 of rape and 12 of kidnapping during the previous year. There was no case of unnatural offence during the year against 3 of the preceding year.

(d.) Under class III i.e. "Serious offences against property." There were 361 cases against 408 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 47 cases. This is a most satisfactory decrease, in view of the straitened circumstance of the people—the result of last year's failure of crops.

(e.) Class IV, "Minor offences against person." The number of cases under this head during the year was 65 against 37 of the previous year. There was 63 cases of wrongful restraint and confinement against 36 of the previous year, showing an increase of 27 cases.

(f.) Class V "Minor offences against property." There were 671 cases reported during the year against 622 reported during the year before, showing an increase of 49 cases. The number of theft (ordinary) reported during the year was 383 against 329 reported during 1890-91. The cases of cattle lifting during the year were 23 against 15 of the previous year, and that of criminal trespass 202 against 218.

(g.) There were 27 cases under offences not specified above, against the same number of the previous year.

10. Statement A, Part II, shows the number of cases under each class of non-cognizable offences.

(a.) In class I "Offences against the State, Public tranquillity" &c. There were 75 cases against 71, showing an increase of 4 cases only.

(b.) In class II "Serious offences against person." There was no case during the year against 2 of the previous year.

(c.) In class III "Serious offences against property." There were 21 cases against 13 of the previous year, showing an increase of 8 cases.

(d.) In class IV "Minor offences against person." There were 566 cases against 545, and in class V "Minor offences against property." There were 252 cases against 275 of the previous year.

(e.) Class VI "Other offences not specified above." Shows an increase of 43 cases.

11. The number of cases tried under the special laws during the year was 141 against 57 of the previous year, showing an increase of 84 cases. This is due, in a great measure, to the introduction of certain bye-laws by the Cooch Behar Town Committee.

12. The following table shows the number of cases reported and the number of persons brought to trial in all courts during the past and preceding years:—

PARTICULARS.	1890-91	1891-92
Number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported	2,486	2,575
Number of persons brought to trial	1,876	1,883
Convicted	827	928
Released	676	827
Otherwise disposed of	6	11
Remaining under trial at the end of the year	107	122
Percentage of persons convicted to total number tried	55.02	25.74

The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 1883 against 1676 of the previous year, showing an increase of 207 persons.

13. One hundred and twenty two persons in 65 cases were pending trial at the end of the year under report against 167 persons in 97 cases of the previous year. Of these 122 persons, 11 were pending trial before the Sessions Judge; 46 before the Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Moulvie Yaqubuddin Ahmed; 17 before Babu Satish Chunder Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar; 1 before Babu Monmohan

Buxi, Member of the Cooch Behar Town Committee; 14 before Babu Rameshwar Pramanick, Naib Ahilkar, Dinhat; 19 before Babu Purna Chunder Mitter, Sub Naib Ahilkar, Dinhat; 6 before Babu Sitanath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabanga; 3 before Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj; and 5 before Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Fouzdary Ahilkar, Sudder.

14. The number of cases not enquired into under Section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 22 against the same number of the previous year.

15. The following statement gives the details of the number of persons brought to trial in all Courts in cognizable cases during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

DETAILS.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Cognisable.	Non-cognisable.	Cognisable.	Non-cognisable.
Cases reported	1,227	1,209	1,231	1,344
Number of persons brought to trial...	861	815	909	974
Convicted	399	428	399	524
Released	327	349	415	412
Otherwise disposed of	3	3	6	5
Remaining under trial at the close of the year ...	132	35	89	33
Percentage of persons convicted to total number tried	54.95	55.08	49.01	55.98

The percentage of convictions in cognizable cases fell from 54.95 to 49.01 while in non-cognizable cases it was almost the same for both years.

16. *Synopsis of heinous cases.—Murder.*—As stated above there were 2 cases of murder during the year under report against 5 of the preceding year. They are summarized below:—

(1) One Hari Prosad Das had an intrigue with Rambha Priya Isharani, wife of Kumar Rabendra Narayan of Cooch Behar. One night Hariprosad was discovered in the sleeping room of Rambha Priya, seized, beaten to death, and thrown into a well. The Police sent up Kumar Rabendra Narayan, his son Kashindra Narayan, and his cousin Gobinda Narayan. The Fouzdary Ahilkar made a preliminary enquiry and committed the three accused to the Court of Sessions. The Sessions Judge convicted Kumar Rabendra Narayan under sections 304, 109, 114 and 34, Indian Penal Code; Kumar Kashindra Narayan under section 201, Indian Penal Code; and Kumar Gobinda Narayan under section 304, Indian Penal Code; and Kumar Rabendra was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for 4 years, Kumar Kashindra to simple imprisonment for 1 year and Kumar Gobinda Narayan to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years. On appeal the sentence of the last prisoner was reduced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) One Braja Kumar Neogi, a resident of Gobraghara, fell in love with a widow named Jaimoni Dasya, and was beaten to death by her step-son Gosta Das and others. The Police sent up three men *viz.*, Gosta Das, Hoolat Das, and Raghu Das, for trial. The Sub-divisional officer of Dinhat held a preliminary inquiry and committed these men to the Court of Sessions. The Sessions Judge acquitted Raghu Das, and sentenced Hoolat Das, and Gosta Das to transportation for life.

17. *Culpable Homicide.*—One Chapti Gali Noshya of Doradabri in the Sub-division of Mekligunj was accused of having killed his wife. There was no evidence against the man, and he was therefore not sent up by the Police.

18. *Bape.*—There were six cases of rape reported during the year against seven reported during the previous year. Of these three were reported false, two were dismissed for want of evidence, and one was pending enquiry at the close of the year under report.

19. *Kidnapping*.—There were eight cases of kidnapping against 13 of the preceding year. Of these four were found to be false, three were pending inquiry at the end of the year, and the remaining one is detailed below :—

One Fakshu Das, who lived in the house of Birshadhu Das of Chamta, in the Sudder Sub-division, kidnapped Khanjan Dasya, daughter of the said Birshadhu, a girl about 10 years old. The Fouzdary Ahilkar tried the case, convicted Fakshu under section 363 Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

20. *Dacoity*.—There were four cases of dacoity reported during the year against two of the previous year. Of these, one was declared false and the particulars of the other three are given below :—

(1.) A dacoity was committed in the house of one Bheba Das of Kachaf chawa in the Sub-division of Mathabhangra, and property to the value of Rs. 133 carried off. The Police sent up seven men who were committed to the Court of Sessions by the Sub-divisional officer. The Sessions Judge, not having found sufficient evidence against them, ordered their acquittal.

(2.) The second case occurred in the house of Kumar Kunori of Dhulia in the Sub-division of Mekligunj and property to the value of Rs. 7,965-3 was carried off. The Police recovered Rs. 1,793-10 and sent up 27 persons. The Sub-divisional officer held a preliminary enquiry and committed eight persons to the Court of Sessions. These persons, who awaited trial at the close of the year, have since been acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

(3.) In the third case four persons were sent up by the Haldibari Police for having committed a dacoity in the house of one Sudharam Das of Bara Haldibari and taken away ornaments &c. to the value of Rs. 105-4. There was no evidence against them and they were therefore discharged by the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj.

21. *Appeals*.—There were 92 appeals during the year, including two pending from the previous year, against 76 of 1890-91, showing an increase of 16 appeals. Of these, 18 were heard by the Court of Sessions, and 74 by the Fouzdary Ahilkar. The decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 67 cases, modified in 8 and reversed in 15, while 2 appeals were rejected. The following table shows the number of persons convicted and appeals preferred, with the result in the case of each officer separately.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Total number of persons punished.	Total No. of appeals.	Order confirmed.	Appeal rejected.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	Pending.
SUDDER.							
Subu Priya Nath Dutt, Fouzdary Ahilkar	83	18	16	...	2	...	...
" Harendra Narain Chowdhury, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar.	115	18	12	1	3	2	...
Moulvie Yaqinuddin Ahmed, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar...	29	4	3	...	...	1	...
Subu Satish Chunder Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	161	9	5	1	1	2	...
DINHATA.							
Subu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	9	5	2	...	...	3	...
" Rameshwar Pramanick, Naib Ahilkar	67	19	14	...	1	4	...
" Jogendra Nath Sanyal, offg. Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	11	2	...	...	1	1	...
" Purna Chunder Mitter, Offg. Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
MATHABHANGA.							
Subu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar	107	5	5	...	...	...	...
" Ashutosh Ghosh, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	50	6	6	...	...	...	...
MEKLI GUNJ.							
Moulvie Yaqinuddin Ahmed, Naib Ahilkar	54	2	1	...	...	1	...
Subu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	72	3	2	...	...	1	...
Total	765	92	67	2	8	15	...

22. The following table shews the distribution of work amongst the several officers :—

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	No. of cases.	No. of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Percentage of conviction to total number tried.	REMARKS
Lt. Colonel A. Evans Gordon, Superintendent of the State & Sessions Judge ...	4	7	6	1	...	...	85.71	
Rai Calica Doss Dutt, Bahadur, Dewan of the State & Additional Sessions Judge...	8	24	16	8	...	...	66.66	
Babu Jadub Chandra Chuckerbutty, Sessions Judge	9	27	8	8	...	11	50.00	
Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Fouzdary Ahilkar.	577	170	83	82	...	5	50.30	
Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhury, Offg. Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	201	238	115	123	...	...	48.31	
Moulvie Yaqinuddin Ahmed, Officiating Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	89	126	29	51	...	46	36.25	
Babu Satish Chunder Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	402	383	161	201	4	17	44.47	
Babu Monmohun Buxi, Cooch Behar Town Committee	104	107	104	2	...	1	98.11	
SUB-DIVISION DINHATA—								
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	79	23	9	14	...	...	39.13	
Babu Rameswar Pramanick, Naib Ahilkar	326	125	67	44	...	14	60.36	
Babu Jogendra Nath Sanyal, Officiating Sub-Naib Ahilkar	51	45	11	34	...	...	24.44	
Babu Purna Chunder Mitter, Officiating Sub-Naib Ahilkar	66	83	7	57	...	19	10.93	
SUB-DIVISION MATHABHANGA—								
Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	249	172	107	56	3	6	65.64	
Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, Offg. Sub-Naib Ahilkar	106	79	50	29	...	...	63.29	
Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri, Sub-naib Ahilkar	43	49	24	23	2	...	51.06	
SUB-DIVISION MEKILIGUNJ—								
Moulvie Yaqinuddin Ahmed, Offg. Naib Ahilkar	96	78	54	24	...	...	69.23	
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar...	262	147	72	70	2	3	50.70	
Total ...	2,672*	1,883	923	827	11	122	52.74	

* This includes 97 cases pending from the previous year.

23. The following table gives the result of commitments to the Court of Sessions :—

NAMES OF COMMITTING OFFICERS.	Number of cases.	No. of persons committed.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons released.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining pending.	Percentage of convictions.
Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Fouzdary Ahilkar, Sudder	9	16	10	5	.....	1	66.66
" Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar, Dinhati	2	5	2	3	.....	.....	40.00
" Rameswar Pramanick, Naib Ahilkar do.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhang	6	26	18	8	.....	.....	69.23
Moulvie Yaqinuddin Ahmed, do. Mekligunj	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar ...	2	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Total.....	*21	58	30	17	.....	11	68.82

* Includes 5 pending from the previous year.

24. The following Statement shows the longest, shortest and average period of detention of prisoners pending trial before each Court :—

NAME OF COURT.	Longest period of detention.	Shortest period of detention.	Average period of detention.	REMARKS.
	mtls. days.	mtls. days.	mtls. days.	
SESSIONS COURT.	6 9	..... 9	..... 81	
Babu Prya Nath Dutt M.A., Fouzdary Ahilkar ...	4 20	..... 1	..... 17	
„ Harendra Narain Choudhuri, Offg. Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	1 14	..... 1	..... 5	
Babu Satish Chunder Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	1 .....	..... 1	..... 7	
Moulvie Yaquinnuddin Ahmed, Offg. Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar ...	1 20	..... 1	..... 15	
Naib Ahilkar Dinbata, (Babu Surapati Chatterjee & Babu Rameswar Pramanick) ...	..... 298	..... 1	..... 13	
Sub-Naib Ahilkar Dinbata (Babus Jogendra Nath Sanyal & Purna Chunder Mitter) ...	..... 12	..... 1	..... 3	
Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhangha ...	2 1	..... 5	..... 22	
Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri, Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhangha... ..	..... 16	..... 1	..... 5	
Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, Offg. Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Ditto .....	..... 28	..... 11	..... 18	
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	5 11	..... 1	..... 52	

The greatest detention was caused at Dinbata. I have already reported on this in my inspection memo on that Sub-division.

Delays generally occur in the disposal of cases in which persons residing in British Districts are cited as witnesses.

25. *Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—There were 19 applications, including 1 pending from the previous year, for maintenance, against 15 of the previous year; of these 1 was disposed of in favour of the applicant, 13 were dismissed, and 4 rejected or struck off, and one compromised.

Rs. 5 were awarded as compensation to defendant under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against Rs. 9 awarded during the preceding year.

There were 24 cases, including 8 pending from the previous year, regarding right of way, against 21 cases of the previous year. Of these 2 were disposed of in favour of the applicants, 7 dismissed, 8 compromised and 7 rejected or struck off.

26. *Accidental Deaths.*—As detailed below there were 129 accidental deaths during the year against the previous year.

By suicide	...	...	...	...	7
„ drowning	...	...	...	...	59
„ snake-bite	...	...	...	...	29
„ wild beasts	...	...	...	...	7
From other causes	...	...	...	...	27
TOTAL					129

27. The appended table gives the result of fine operations during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year.

YEAR.	Balance of the previous year.	Imposed during the year.	Total amount to be realized.	Realized during the year.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1890-91 ...	3,400 14 0	4,688 6 0	8,089 4 0	4,059 6 3	890 0 9	3,539 13 0
1891-92 ...	3,539 13 0	4,699 3 0	8,239 0 0	3,914 15 3	919 2 0	3,404 14 9

The amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 4,699-3 against Rs. 4,688-6, and the amount realized Rs. 3,919-15-3 against Rs. 4,059-6-3 of the previous year. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,404-14-9. This is not satisfactory and it is hoped that the officers, responsible for the realization of the fines, will try their utmost to realize outstandings or have them written off where there is no prospect of realizing the same.

28. The following table gives the value of Stamps and Court-fees filed in the different Criminal Courts during the year under report :—

Names of Courts.	Stamps.	Court-fees.	Total.
Sudder Criminal Courts ...	643 0 0	1,101 4 0	1,744 4 0
Dinhata ditto ...	388 8 0	329 0 0	717 8 0
Mathabhanga ditto ...	510 15 6	358 12 0	869 11 6
Mekligunj ditto ...	320 8 0	241 4 0	561 12 0
Total ...	1,862 15 6	2,030 4 0	3,893 3 6

The number of persons examined (complainants, witnesses and accused) was 7,758 against 7,736 of the previous year.

29. The following is a table of miscellaneous work done by the different Criminal Courts.

Names of Courts.	No. of petitions received.	No. of orders passed.	No. of processes of all kinds issued.	No. of reports heard.	No. of Robocaries received.	No. of bail-bonds executed.	No. of recognizances.	No. of Robocaries issued.
Sudder Foudary Court ...	971	987	2,326	664	336	393	815	108
Dinhata Court ...	349	548	2,671	328	179	104	348	32
Mathabhanga Court ...	412	461	2,771	583	62	62	386	164
Mekligunj Court ...	414	221	1,018	256	43	38	161	31

30. *Conduct of Police.*—One Head-constable and three Constables were judicially punished during the year against one Head-constable and two Constables, punished during the preceding year.

31. *Summary cases for the recovery of wives.*—One hundred twenty-four petitions were presented by husbands to regain possession of their wives against 92 petitions presented in the previous year. In 40 of these cases, the wives were made over to their husbands, 67 cases were struck off or dismissed on defaults and in 16 cases the wives denied the facts of their marriages with the petitioners,

who were therefore referred to the Civil Court; one case remained pending at the close of the year.

32. *Village Chowkidars*.—The number of village Chowkidars was 1565 against 1554, showing an increase of 11 Chowkidars. The number of petitions presented for the realization of the pay of the Chowkidars was 438 against 456 of the year previous, showing a decrease of 18 petitions. Rs. 1,596-4-3 was realized during the year in the Sudder Sub-division, and paid to the Chowkidars. The following amounts were realized in the three Sub-divisions :—

Sub-divisions.						Amount realised.
Dinhata	...	...	...	...	...	... 1,506 3 0
Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	... 1,486 6 3
Mekligunj	...	...	...	...	...	... 1,366 15 9

The total amount realized and paid up during the year on account of Chowkidars' pay was Rs. 5,945-13-3

33. *Health of the State*.—The Fouzdary Ahilkar remarks as follows:—

"Cholera broke out in the State in February 1891 and did not die out till July. The number of deaths reported from April to July was 8,237."

34. The following statement shows the number of deaths in each of the Sub-divisions from April to July 1891 :—

		SUB-DIVISION.					
		Sudder.	Dinhata.	Mathabhanga	Mekligunj	Total.	
		816	2016	2541	326		5699
APRIL	Total deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Death rate per 1000 ...	92	14.29	17.76	3.79	9.85	
MAY	Total deaths ...	308	556	1199	238	2301	
	Death rate per 1000 ...	1.48	3.94	8.37	2.77	3.98	
JUNE	Total deaths ...	39	77	82	5	203	
	Death rate per 1000 ...	.18	.54	.58	.05	.35	
JULY	Total deaths ...	26	Nil	8	Nil	34	
	Death rate per 1000 ...	.12	Nil	.05	Nil	.05	
Total No. of deaths ...		1189	2649	3830	569	8237	

A special report was submitted to this office on this subject.

There were 191 deaths from influenza in the Sub-division of Dinhata, while there were 11 deaths from small-pox viz. 9 in Mathabhanga and 2 in Mekligunj.

35. *Condition of the people and the prospects of the crops*.—The year under report was an exceptionally bad one. No sooner were the people out of the grasp of cholera than they were threatened by another calamity equally dire. The principal crops, namely, *bitri*, jute and *haimanti* failed for want of timely rain, and the prices of food grains rose above 20 per cent. Pressure was felt every where and scarcity and even famine was apprehended. The Mahajans, however, began to import foreign rice in large quantities, and by the sale of tobacco, mustard seed, and by the cultivation of *kaon* and *cheena*, the danger passed away.

36. *Conduct of officers*.—Babu Priya Nath Dutt writes as follows regarding the officers working in his Department :—

"Babu Satis Chunder Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar, discharged his duties satisfactorily. Babu Sita Nath Banerji, Naib Ahilkar, continued to work hard and well. Babu Harendra Narain Choudhuri is a young and energetic officer. He will in time prove very efficient and useful. Babu Rameshwar Pramanick, Naib Ahilkar, and Babu Surapati Chatterjee, officiating Naib Ahilkar, are both good executive officers, and Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, Sub-Naib Ahilkar, is a young officer of promise."

"My Head Clerk and Sheristadar Babu Jogendra Nath Chatterjee is an honest, willing, and hard working officer. He gave me entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. Court Sub-Inspector Babu Joti Nath Chatterjee is also an honest and intelligent officer, and discharged his duties satisfactorily."

37. *Cattle-pounds*.—The number of Cattle-pounds during the year under report was 58 against 57 of the previous year, showing an increase of one pound which was newly established at Singjani in the Mathabhanga Sub-division. Of the 58 pounds, 56 were farmed out, and the remaining 2, one at Amtola and the other at New-Changrabanda, did not elicit any bid at auction and hence were kept under State management as experimental pounds. The Dhatanghat pound

was afterwards relinquished by the farmer and having elicited no fresh bid was transferred to the list of experimental pounds. Thus there were 55 permanent and 3 experimental pounds at the close of the year. The gross receipts from these pounds were Rs. 5,846-7-3 against Rs. 5,997-10-6 of the previous year. The cost of maintenance, including the pay of a mohurir, was Rs. 609-11-0 and the net profit, therefore, to the State was Rs. 5,236-12-3 against Rs. 5,357-10-4 of the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 120-14-3.

38. The Statement shows the number of pounds, their gross receipts cost and profit &c.

Statement showing the Pounds farmed out, their upset price, sale proceeds of unclaimed impounded cattle &c. and their total profits.

No.	Name of Pounds.	Amounts of bid.	Amounts of bid realised.	Sale proceeds of unclaimed impounded cattle &c.	Miscellaneous receipts on account of feed of cattle &c.	Total profit to the State.	Loss.
1.	Sudder	865 0 0	865 0 0	63 1 6	6 0 0	934 1 6	.....
2.	Mowamarihat	85 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	85 0 0	.....
3.	Dewanhat	114 0 0	114 0 0	11 8 0	.....	125 8 0	.....
4.	Poondibari	151 0 0	151 0 0	.....	.....	151 0 0	.....
5.	Banesbur	91 0 0	91 0 0	39 12 6	.....	130 12 6	.....
6.	Choto Nolongibari	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	35 0 0	.....
7.	Chikirhat	61 0 0	61 0 0	.....	.....	61 0 0	.....
8.	Dhatanghat*	8 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....
9.	Kolta	67 0 0	67 0 0	1 1 6	.....	68 1 6	.....
10.	Fulbari	60 0 0	60 0 0	13 9 0	.....	73 9 0	.....
11.	Marogunj	48 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....
12.	Chikliguri	37 0 0	37 0 0	.....	.....	37 0 0	.....
13.	Balabhoot	16 0 0	16 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....
14.	Chilakhana	92 0 0	92 0 0	9 12 6	2 3 0	103 15 6	.....
15.	Shingimari	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
16.	Dhualia	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	35 0 0	.....
17.	Shalburi	64 0 0	64 0 0	.....	.....	64 0 0	.....
18.	Bhaishkhochi	150 0 0	150 0 0	15 13 6	.....	165 13 6	.....
19.	Bolorampur	90 0 0	90 0 0	6 12 6	.....	96 12 6	.....
20.	Dinhata	182 0 0	182 0 0	27 5 6	.....	209 5 6	.....
21.	Chowdburirhat	26 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
22.	Gobrasora	43 0 0	43 0 0	2 7 0	.....	45 7 0	.....
23.	Dashogram Gobrasora	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....
24.	Gosanimari	16 0 0	16 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....
25.	Shahibgunj	6 0 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....
26.	Shoulmari	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....
27.	Shitai	30 0 0	30 0 0	4 3 0	.....	34 3 0	.....
28.	Adabari	18 0 0	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....
29.	Gitaldohi	31 0 0	31 0 0	7 5 0	.....	38 5 0	.....
30.	Korola	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
31.	Jaridhallah	40 0 0	40 0 0	5 7 6	.....	45 7 6	.....
32.	2nd Part Shewty	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 5 0	.....	17 5 0	.....
33.	Matabhanga	264 0 0	264 0 0	37 15 6	.....	301 15 6	.....
34.	Balarhat	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
35.	Ichagunj	33 0 0	33 0 0	9 6 0	.....	42 6 0	.....
36.	Panigram	51 0 0	51 0 0	5 5 0	.....	56 5 0	.....
37.	Pokihaga	26 0 0	26 0 0	4 10 0	.....	30 10 0	.....
38.	Shilpore	61 0 0	61 0 0	5 7 0	.....	66 7 0	.....
39.	Ghokshardanga	81 0 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	81 0 0	.....
40.	Ratherdanga	61 0 0	61 0 0	.....	.....	61 0 0	.....
41.	Rangamati	45 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	.....
42.	Shiddhibari	36 0 0	36 0 0	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....
43.	Akhrarhat	42 0 0	42 0 0	.....	.....	42 0 0	.....
44.	Singjani	19 0 0	19 0 0	.....	.....	19 0 0	.....
45.	Moronga	37 0 0	37 0 0	76 2 6	.....	113 2 6	.....
46.	Kheti	120 0 0	120 0 0	11 0 0	.....	131 0 0	.....
47.	Shitalkbuchi	99 0 0	99 0 0	42 7 9	.....	141 7 9	.....
48.	Mekligunj	185 0 0	185 0 0	16 14 6	.....	201 14 6	.....
49.	Changrabanda	240 0 0	240 0 0	142 13 0	.....	382 13 0	.....
50.	Ranirhat	180 0 0	180 0 0	29 4 0	.....	209 4 0	.....
51.	Jamaldohi	135 0 0	135 0 0	24 3 0	.....	159 3 0	.....
52.	Koochalibari	46 0 0	46 0 0	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....
53.	Huldibari*	265 0 0	265 0 0	43 5 0	1 0 6	309 5 6	.....
54.	Dewangunj	200 0 0	200 0 0	6 7 6	.....	206 7 6	.....
55.	Kotebhajni	27 0 0	27 0 0	26 5 0	.....	53 5 0	.....
56.	Kajoldighi	30 0 0	30 0 0	12 4 6	.....	42 4 6	.....
Total		4,976 0 0	4,972 4 0	704 1 3	9 3 6	5,685 4 9	.....

*Relinquished by the bidder after making the first and second deposits and hence transferred to the list of experimental Pounds.

POLICE.

39. *Charge of Police.*—Babu Parvati Charan Chakravarti, Superintendent of Police, was incharge of the Department throughout the year.

40. *Strength and cost of the Force.*—The following table shows the strength of the force together with the sanctioned cost :—

Designation.				Sanctioned amount.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
1	Superintendent of Police	...	...	2,920	0	0
8	Inspectors	...	...	3,900	0	0
10	Sub-Inspectors	...	...	6,480	0	0
30	Head Constables	...	...	5,760	0	0
284	Constables	...	...	25,824	0	0
	Superintendent's establishment	...	...	1,224	0	0
	Contingencies	...	...	1,515	0	0
	Miscellaneous	...	...	1,489	0	0
	Travelling allowance	...	...	1,200	0	0
	Uniform and accoutrements	...	...	1,204	0	0
Total				51,516	0	0

Of the Budget grant, the sum of Rs. 50,444-0-3 was spent during the year under report and there was a saving of Rs. 1,071-15-9 at its close. This was mainly due to the Superannuation fund deductions which have been discontinued from the current year, in accordance with the orders contained in His Highness' letter No. 1070, dated 22nd January 1892.

The approximate cost of the Force purely employed in Police work is Rs. 29,841 or 9 pies per head of population.

41. The following table shows the proportion of Police to area and population :—

No. of Police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police to area in square miles.	Proportion of Police to population.
187	1307	5,78,054	1 to 6-9	1 to 3091

42. *Detective Police.*—A detective branch of the Force, at a sanctioned annual cost of Rs. 600, was maintained with the object of dealing with undetected heinous offences. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 332-7-3 leaving a balance Rs. 267-8-9 to the good at the close of the year.

A case of forgery and defalcation of accounts in the State Pheelkhana in which the clerk, Ragh Behari Chuckerbutty, was implicated, was brought to light through the instrumentality of Inspector Guru Prasanno Sinha. The case was pending at the close of the year and will be dealt with in the report for the current year.

43. *Extra guard furnished to the Railway Department.*—During the year under report an extra guard consisting of 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables was furnished to the Engineer incharge of the Cooch Behar State Railway to look after the Railway cash at the Railway Office. The cost of this Force is borne by the Railway Department.

44. *Crimes.*—The cognizable crime returns-statement A, part I, and statement B are embodied in the report on the Department of Criminal Justice.

STATEMENT A.

PART I.

45 The number of cognizable cases reported in 1890-91 was 1244. Those reported as per columns IV & V of statement A, Part I, in 1891-92, were 1270.

Details.				1890-91.	1891-92.
Cognizable cases reported including those pending Police enquiry at the end of the previous year ..				1,244	1,270
A. Forms	..	..	..	249	242
B. Forms (true)	..	..	..	7	6
Ditto (false)	..	..	..	0	0
C. Forms (true)	..	..	..	293	307
Ditto (false)	..	..	..	140	128
Cases not enquired into under Section 157 C. P. Code				22	22
Cases taken up direct by Magistrates				497	550
Pending enquiry at the close of the year				36	15

From the above statement it will be seen that cognizable cases increased by 26, while the number of false C form cases decreased by 12, during the year under report. The number of A form cases decreased by 7, while cases taken up direct by Magistrates increased by 53. The increase in the number of cognizable cases is attributable to the increase in the number of cases taken up direct by Magistrates and, therefore, there was virtually no increase in the number of Police cases. The decrease in the A form cases is due to the fact, the Superintendent of Police is of opinion, that the Police used better discretion in sending up men for trial. This remark is also partly applicable to the increase in the number of C form (True) cases which increased by 14 and partly to the fact that in many cases the property stolen was not identifiable. There was a decrease in the number of B form (True) cases, by one which requires no explanation.

46. The following table gives the proportion of Police to population and crime and that of crime to population in the Cooch Behar State during the year under report:—

Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable.)	Proportion of Police to population.	Proportion of Police to crime.	Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.
187	578054	1079	1 to 3091	1 to 5·7	1 to 513

From the above figures, it will be seen that the proportion of crime the Police had to deal with, was larger during the year under report than in the previous year.

47. There were 3 true dacoities reported during the year under review against none in the previous year. The first case took place in the house of one Shudharu Das of Bara Haldibari. On the night of the 6th September 1891, while he (Shudharu) was asleep in his outer "darighur," on being awaked by shouts of men he came out and ran away. The dacoits then broke open a *Sinduk* and rifled it of its contents, consisting chiefly of cash, and left the premises. The case was detected, 5 men were concerned in the dacoity, of whom 4 were arrested and sent up for trial but all of them were discharged and acquitted by the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj under Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code.

The second case occurred in the house of Kumari Kumari of Village Dhulia in Mekligunj Sub-division. At about 1 or 2 A.M. on the night of the 27th September 1891, some 30 men entered the house of the complainant with *laties* and torches in their hands. They beat severely complainant's relative, Sowdagar singh, who offered resistance, and threateningly compelled the complainant to show them the place where her treasure was hidden. The dacoits then broke

open the *sinduks* that were in the premises, took out the cash and jewelry worth about Rs. 7,965-3 and went away. The case was investigated by the Sub-Inspector of Mekligunj who sent up for trial 29 men, several of whom were residents of Moraghat in Julpiguri, but unfortunately 21 men were discharged by the Naib Ahilkar and the rest, who were committed to the Sessions, have been acquitted by the Sessions Court since the close of the year, for want of sufficient evidence. The Superintendent of Police writes as follows in regard to the above case:—

"The breaking down of this case is a matter of regret. There are several law-points involved which will have to be settled by the highest Court of His Highness and which are of vital importance in the administrative point of view. The case will be represented to His Highness in due course."

The third case occurred in the house of Bheba Das of Kachakhawa in Mathabhangga. At about 1 A.M. on the night of the 6th November 1891, some 10 or 12 dacoits attacked the house of the complainant (Bheba Das), tied him and his son Ampara Das with ropes and beat them severely with *laties*, and after breaking open the *Sinduk* that was in his south house, took away property consisting chiefly of cash and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 133. Among the dacoits, the complainant and his son recognized one Mallik Das of Kishoribari. The Sub-Inspector of Mathabhangga Station, with the Head-Constable of the Moranga Out-post, investigated the case. Evidence was found and 7 men sent up for trial; but the Sessions Judge, disbelieving the evidence produced on behalf of the prosecution, acquitted the prisoners.

48. During the year under report, there were 2 true cases of robbery as in the preceding year. Of the above cases, 1 was a highway robbery and the other a technical case. In the highway robbery case, 4 men were sent up for trial, of whom 3 were convicted by the Sessions Court under section 392, Indian Penal Code, and the remaining 1 under section 411, Indian Penal Code, for receiving the share of the property stolen.

49. During the year under report, there were two murders against five in the preceding year. This shows a decrease of 3 cases. In both the cases, six persons were arrested and sent up for trial of whom 5 were convicted and the remaining 1 was acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

50. Only one culpable homicide was reported during the year under review against three in the previous year, showing a decrease of two cases. This case was finally reported in C form (true.)

51. There were 299 true cases of house breaking and theft reported during the year under review against 316 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 17 cases.

52. The number of lurking house trespass was 5 during the year under report against 9 in the previous year showing a decrease of 4 cases.

53. During the year under review, there were 329 true theft cases (ordinary) reported against 281 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 48 cases. This increase is due to the distress caused by the failure of crops.

54. There were 19 true cattle thefts reported during the year under report against 13 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6 cases.

55. The number of true kidnapping cases was 4 during the year under report against 6 in the preceding year. This shows a decrease of two cases. Cases of kidnapping from the State to British or other territories, are now rare and no case was reported during the year. Cases of this nature generally occur in respect of girls arriving at marriageable age who, having no parents living, are taken away by their relatives, near or distant, to a neighbouring village. These cases are almost invariably compounded when brought to Court.

56. The following comparative statement will show the number of cases reported, as also that of cases not enquired into under Section 157, Criminal

Procedure Code, with the percentage of cases not enquired into, to cases reported for the past 2 years.

No. of cases reported.		No. of cases not enquired into.		Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.		REMARKS.
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1,244	1,298	22	22	1.7	1.6	

57. Comparative statement of property stolen and recovered for the past 2 years.

1890-91.			1891-92.		
Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
9,765	2,182	21.5	14,555	4,064	34.1

From the above figures it will appear that there has been an increase of 12.6 in the percentage of recovery during the year under report, which is more than one third of the property stolen. This result is very satisfactory.

58. Result of trial of persons in cognizable cases including those taken up direct by Magistrates :—

YEAR.	Total number of persons in Column XV of cognizable return.	Acquitted &c. Cols. XVI and XVII.	Convicted &c. in column XVIII (a) and (b)	Pending &c. in columns XIX, XXII and XXIII.	Percentage of conviction.
1890-91 ...	861	327	899	135	54.9
1891-92 ...	909	415	899	95	49.01

The percentage of conviction fell off by 5.89 during the year under report. The Superintendent of Police is of opinion that this is undoubtedly due to the increase in the number of cognizable cases taken up direct by Magistrates in which the result of conviction has not been so satisfactory as in those investigated by the Police *suo motu*.

59. During the year under report, the longest period of detention of *Hajut* prisoners was 298 days, the shortest period 1 day and the average period 32 days. It is anticipated that the orders of His Highness on the subject will have beneficial effect during the current year.

60. Result of trial of persons in cognizable cases investigated by the Police *suo motu*.

YEAR.	Persons sent up for trial including those pending from the last year.	Acquitted &c.	Convicted &c.	Pending, died &c.	Percentage of convictions.
1890-91 ...	546	152	288	106	52.7
1891-92 ...	629	248	380	51	57.09

The above statement will show that the percentage of conviction rose from 52·7 to 57·09. This result is satisfactory.

61. *Vagrancy and bad character.*—During the year under report, there was only 1 true case of bad livelihood against 2 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1 case. In the above case 1 man was sent up for trial but was discharged by the trying Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence.

62. The Superintendent of Police states :—

“That unless Magistrates take the trouble to go to the spot, take up the cases there and examine the witnesses without loss of time, they become lukeworm to give evidence against the bad characters for fear of their houses being burnt down and the result is that the cases are generally broken down and the defendants get the benefit”

Considering that only one true case was reported during the year there does not appear to be much justification for these remarks.

63. The following table shows the fluctuations during the past 5 years in offences which actually occurred in some of the principal classes.

CRIMES.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	REMARKS.
Dacoity... ..	2	1	.....	.....	3	
Robbery	1	2	1	2	2	
Murder	1	3	.....	5	2	
Culpable homicide ... ..	.....	3	.....	3	1	

64. *Professional Crime.*—The Superintendent of Police writes :—

“This crime is mostly prevalent in Bengal and Behar but the Cooch Behar bad characters are, as yet, quite ignorant of the method of committing offences by applying stupefying or other mischievous drugs. The opening of the Behar and Assam Railway and Eastern Bengal State Railway has facilitated the communication of Up-country bad characters, specially the Burwars and Criminal tribes of Nepal, who sometimes make depredations on this State and commit thefts in markets and public places and, unless caught redhanded, they generally disappear with impunity.”

During the year under report, there was only one professional theft which occurred at Chowrahat in Dinahata ; a brief history of the case, as given by the Superintendent of Police, is as follows :—

“A man by name Dukhuran Nunia, resident of Nepal, was arrested at Chowrahat while committing theft in day time by pick pocketing. From his manner it appeared that he belonged to a criminal tribe of Tarai in Nepal who pay their periodical visits to the lower Bengal. He was sent up for trial under section 379, Indian Penal Code, but unfortunately he escaped from the custody of a Constable while in the Dinahata lock-up. He has not been yet recaptured. Correspondence was made with the District Superintendent of Police, Durbhanga, and it has been ascertained that he has gone home. Efforts are being made to have him arrested and brought to justice.”

65. The Superintendent of Police appends to his report the following list of offenders who, he considers, have been inadequately punished :—

List of habitual offenders who were inadequately punished during the year under report.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Names of offender.	Crime.	Sentence.
Sudder Sub-division ...	Hagura Nashya ...	section. 380 I. P. C.	After 4 previous convictions under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, was sentenced in the present case to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
	Sripati Das Chowkidar	380 „	Once convicted before in a theft case and sentenced, in the present case to 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

66. *Reconviction of habitual offenders.*—On this subject Babu Parvati Charan Chakravarti writes:—

"This subject was repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities in previous years' reports and I am glad to say that His Highness was graciously pleased to remark that habitual and incorrigible offenders have not been adequately punished and to express a wish that his opinion on this point should be communicated to all officers concerned, so that in future such offenders might be adequately punished and that therefore the number of inadequate punishments has decreased to a great extent."

67. *Accidental or unnatural deaths.*—The number of accidental or unnatural deaths has come down to 129 from 160 of the previous year. This shows a decrease of 31 cases. It is satisfactory to note that none of the above cases, which were enquired into by the Police, turned out to be cases of murder or culpable homicide. The details of the cases are as follow:—

Suicide	7
Drowning	59
Snake bites	29
By wild beasts	7
From all other causes	27
Total	129

68. As regards death by drowning the Superintendent of Police remarks:—

"It is a decided fact that in the rainy season when the holes, ditches and low places are full of water on account of excessive rains or inundations, little boys and girls, who are quite ignorant of the art of swimming, go about playing near the water and fall in it and drown in the absence of their guardians or other aged persons of their houses and therefore the number of drowning cases is larger than all other classes of unnatural deaths."

69. *Snake-bites.*—There were 29 cases of death by snake bites during the year under review, against 32 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 3 cases. Among all the stations, Dinhat alone records half the number of snake bites and Fulbari next to it, while the number of such cases in the Sudder Station is *nil*.

70. *Prosecution of false cases.*—There were 6 cases instituted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, and one case under section 211, Indian Penal Code, during the year under report. In 2 of the 6 cases, 2 persons and in the last case, 1 person, were convicted and in the remaining 4 of the 6 cases, one man was discharged for want of sufficient evidence and 3 men were pending trial at the close of the year.

71. *Fairs.*—During the year under review, 6 fairs were held in the State against 4 in the preceding year. The first fair took place at Kalighat, the 2nd at Gadadhar, the 3rd at Dinhat, the 4th at Haldibari, the 5th at Fulbari and the 6th at Sitalkhuchi. Proper guards from the regular Force were told off to watch over the lives and property of the shop-keepers and to maintain peace and order on the spot. No theft is reported to have occurred at any of them.

72. *Cost, distribution &c.*—Statement E will show the cost, distribution &c. of the Force during the year under report:—

73. The following table shows the strength of Police escorts furnished during the year under report.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Treasures, &c.	14	166	180
Prisoners and lunatics	299	299
Miscellaneous	1	15	16
TOTAL	15	480	495

74. During the year under report, Government treasure, amounting to Rs. 4,82,713 and Rs. 12,54,911, belonging to the State, were escorted by the Police. The number of prisoners escorted was 468. No money was lost, but one prisoner escaped from the custody of a constable, the details of which will be given in the proper place under the head of "escape."

75. *Armament, discipline &c. of the Force.*—The condition of the new accoutrements is good but most of the old stock is worn out and replacement by fresh supply is urgently necessary. There are altogether 131 muskets. Of these 40 are regulation No. 3 and 91 old regulation No. 4. In the last report, 4 muskets were shewn as unserviceable, but during the year under review, one of them was repaired while 3 are still quite useless.

76. The Superintendent of Police remarks :—

"It has been found by experience that natives of Cooch Behar, who are enlisted in the Force as constables, are always too apt to absent themselves from duty without permission of their superior officers and some times conspicuous misconducts on their part are reported. I have, therefore, made it a practice to examine men very carefully when recruits are enlisted on vacancies occurring."

It is hoped that this strict scrutiny will be maintained.

77. The table of punishments of the Force is given below.

	Judicial punishment.		Departmental.	
	Under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Fined, degraded &c.	Dismissed.
Inspectors	...	...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	1	...
Head-Constables	1	...	9	...
Constables	3	...	54	2

78. During the year under report, there were two cases of torture instituted. One against a Head-constable in the Court of the Sudder Fouzdary Ahilkar and the other against a constable in the Mekligunj Fouzdary Court. In the former case, the Head-constable was acquitted under section 258, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar, and in the latter, the constable was committed to the Sessions where the case was pending trial at the close of the year.

79. One Head-constable was judicially fined under Section 352, Indian Penal Code, and 3 constables under Section 323, Indian Penal Code.

80. *Escapes from Police custody.*—During the year under report there were 4 escapes from the custody of the Police against 1 in the previous year. No. 1 escaped from the Kotwali Station, No. 2 from Taluk Panishala, while the investigation of a theft case was going on, and No. 3 was a run-away prisoner from Dhubri. This man was recaptured by Writer-constable Hriday Nath Guha of the Fulbari Station, but while being escorted by a constable of that Station to Dhubri, the man escaped. The 4th man escaped from the Dinhata guard room with handcuffs. This man was a resident of Nepal. The 1st man has since been recaptured but no trace of the 2nd and 3rd men has yet been found. As regards the 4th man, mention has been made under the head of professional crime. The defaulting constables were adequately punished.

81. The conduct of the Force was generally good with the above exception.

82. *Mortality and health of the Force.*—There were 4 deaths in the Force during the year under report, against 8 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 1.2.

The daily average of sick in Hospital was 3.3 against 2.3 in the preceding year.

83. *Retirement of officers and men.*—During the year under report, 1 Sub-inspector (drill instructor) and 1 constable retired from the service; 2 men obtained gratuity. The retired Sub-inspector has since died.

84. *Race, Religion and caste.*—During the year under review, there were no Europeans, Eurasians or any Christians in the Force, the majority of which consists of Mahomedans and Hindus, upcountry men, and natives of lower Bengal.

85. *Dismissals, resignations &c.*—During the year under review, the number of dismissals came down to 2 from 3 and that of resignations to 6 from 7 of the last year.

86. *Municipal Police.*—The number of Municipal Police was the same as in the previous year. The Chowkidars watch over the town and the Jemadar goes on round duty, posts the Chowkidars to their respective beats, and supervises their work. The Kotwali Sub-Inspector exercises a general control over this force. The total annual cost of the Force was Rs. 2,211-6 including the the price of clothing supplied to them from the State on the occasion of the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor General of India and Lady Lansdowne to Cooch Behar.

87. *Public health.*—Superintendent of Police writes :—

"Influenza made its appearance in the State in a mild form during the year under report. There were some deaths and the people were quite ignorant of the nature of the disease. The poor classes specially suffered for want of food and proper clothing. Cholera appeared in the State in February 1891, the detail of which was given in my previous year's report. During the year under review, the number of deaths from the disease was 8237 throughout the State, the greatest portion of which was in the Mathabhanga station. The disease disappeared in July. A detailed report was submitted by me in August last on this subject."

88. *Village Chowkidar.*—During the year under report, the number of chowkidars rose from 1,554 to 1,565, showing an increase of 11 men. The average annual emolument of each man was Rs 45 and each had charge of 53 houses on an average.

89. *Co-operation system.*—This system is now being worked out in conjunction with the officers of the bordering districts, specially Julpiguri and Rungpore, and under it Police officers of one district get proper and immediate help from their brother officers of the neighbouring districts in the investigation of heinous, specially dacoity cases; under this system also the movements of bad characters of their respective jurisdictions are now being more closely watched than before and their absence from home marked.

90. *Police reform.*—A great reform is going on in Bengal for the better administration of Police work. The whole scheme has not yet been fully made known. As the Cooch Behar Police is organized on the model of the Bengal Police, it is desirable that the suggestions made by the Police commission and acted up to by the Bengal Government, may, as far as possible, be followed here for the efficient administration of the Police. The question is already before the Maharajah and His Highness has been pleased to allow certain concessions as regards pay and clothing allowance to the men subjected to the superannuation fund rules which have been given effect to from the beginning of the current year.

91. *Dak Establishment.*—During the year under report the number of runners was 10, the same as in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 642 against Rs. 637 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 5.

92. *Arms Act.*—During the year under review, 60 licenses were issued against 62 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2 only. The number of arms seized was 3 guns, and 6 *Bhotchoras*, against 3 guns, 3 swords, 1 *Bhotchora* and 4 spear-heads, shown in the previous year's report.

93. This Act, with its rules, has been introduced into this State with advantage, but it is not clear who are the persons exempted from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 & 16 of the Act. The Police are said to be quite unable to ascertain the persons to be arrested when arms are found in their possession. It is, therefore, necessary to have clear orders on the subject together with a list of persons exempted from the operations of the Act, for the guidance of Police officers.

94. *Fire in the Cooch Behar Town.*—During the year under report there was no fire worth mentioning in the Cooch Behar town.

95. *Investigation of cases by Superior Officers.*—During the year under review, the Superintendent of Police investigated 6 cases. One of these was a murder case which occurred in the Cooch Behar Town; the 2nd and 3rd were

dacoity cases which happened at Bara Haldibari in the Haldibari station and at Dhulia in the Mekligunj station, respectively; the 4th was the burning of the Gitaldaha Out-Post houses; the 5th was about the increase of theft at Dinhata and the 6th was a case against the Fulbari Police.

96. On the 14th January 1892 a petition was filed before me by one Beng Nasya alleging that, on the 19th December 1890, one Pocha Nasya, of Chota Folimari, in the Dinhata Sub-division, had been murdered by the administration of opium. On the presumption that a case of so heinous a nature must have been brought to the notice of the local authorities, I called for the papers with a view to ascertain the facts of the case. A perusal of the records convinced me that the case had not been properly handled. The Superintendent of Police had not submitted to Col. Gordon the first information report enjoined by the Police Manual. He further had not carried out the requests of the Sub-divisional officer and the Fouzdary Ahilkar, pointing out that two Police subordinates, stationed at Dinhata, were tampering with the case and asking him to transfer the men elsewhere. It was also evident that the Naib Ahilkar had recorded a good deal of irrelevant evidence and decided the case after considerable delay, but as it was useless to order a fresh enquiry after the lapse of so long a period, I did not direct the case to be re-opened. Orders were, however, passed on the Police officers who appeared to be in fault.

97. The Superintendent of Police was on tour for 67 days and inspected all the station and Out-posts more than twice except Balarampur and Kholta which were visited once only.

98. *Special mention of Subordinates.*—The Superintendent of Police mentions the following officers as deserving of special commendation.

Babu Mahima Chandra Roy	Sub-Inspector.
„ Harish Chandra Ghose	ditto.
Mokhtaruddin Mahomed	ditto.
Wasefuddin Mahomed	Head Constable.

Also as regards Office establishment the Superintendent of Police writes:—

“Head-clerk Babu Brajo Nath Roy discharged his duties satisfactorily. He worked single handed. The cash account and English correspondence are increasing year by year and it is time that an assistant to help him in his work may be sanctioned, *vide* Personal Assistant to His Highness’ letter No. 571, dated 16th September 1889.”

“Head Mohurir Babu Hari Mohan Mookerjee did his work satisfactorily.”

JAIL AND LOCK-UPS.

99. *Charge of the Jail.*—Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Fouzdary Ahilkar, was in charge of the Jail throughout the year.

100. *Jail Buildings.*—During the year under report two new wards were erected, one of which was exclusively for the use of a convict leper whom it was considered expedient to segregate.

101. *Jail population of all classes.*—The number of admissions of all classes of prisoners during the year under report was 552 viz: Civil 56, under-trial 312, and convicted 184, against 389 of the previous year; 121 prisoners of all classes remained in the Jail at the close of the year against 113 of the previous year.

102. The number of convicts continued much the same as last year but there was a considerable increase in the number of under-trial prisoners.

103. *Disposal of prisoners.*—The following statement shows the disposal of all classes of prisoners during the past and previous years. The Jail is wonderfully healthy: during the past three years there has been one death only. The plan of housing the prisoners in dry, well ventilated mat houses, under proper sanitary precautions, appears to answer better than confinement in the costly pucca two-storied buildings which are to be found in British Districts. No doubt the large proportion of out-door labour helps to procure the health of the convicts :—

Particulars.					1890-91.	1891-92.
Died	...	...	...	...	1	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	1	...
Released	...	...	...	...	374	544
Transferred	...	...	...	...	2	6
Remained on the last day of the year	...	...	...	...	113	121

104. *Deaths.*—There was no death in the Jail during the year under report. Srimanta Das, a life convict, died at Port Blair.

105. *Escapes and Re-captures.*—There was no escape during the year under report against one of the previous year.

106. *Releases.*—There were 544 releases during the year against 374 of the previous year. Of these 231 were convicts as detailed below :—

- 200 On expiry of sentence.
- 17 On appeal.
- 14 Under the mark system.

107. *Transfers.*—(One convict was transferred to the Gondal Jail and two under-trial prisoners to the Rungpore Jail for trial and three lifers to the Alipore Jail for deportation to Port Blair.

108. *Health of prisoners.*—The following table compares the returns of sickness and mortality in the Jail during the past and previous years :—

Description.			1890-91.	1891-92.
1. Average population of the Sudder Jail	...	...	107-02	180-21
2. Admission on account of sickness	...	...	290	295
3. Average sick	...	...	7-49	7-8
4. Percentage of admissions to population	...	...	270-97	226-57
5. Average sick per cent. of average population	...	...	6-99	5-91
6. Deaths	...	...	1	...
7. Percentage of death	...	...	8	...

109. The health of the Jail during the year was good. There was no case of cholera or other epidemic disease, a fact which speaks volumes for the sanitary condition of the Jail, looking to the ravages that cholera committed outside the Jail.

110. *Labour and manufactures.*—The various industries in which the prisoners were employed during the year under report, were carpentry, baking bread, sawing wood, grinding wheat, tailoring and making twine and bamboo furniture. They were also employed under the Public Works Department, the Municipality and at the State Press. Some prisoners were hired by private individuals and some employed as Jail servants, i.e. convict Warders, water

carriers, sweepers, hospital attendants and cooks. The convalescents and those who were unfit for hard work were employed in weeding and cutting grass.

The average number of prisoners employed on manufacture during the year was 14·2 against 12·5 of the previous year.

111. *Gross earnings*.—The comparative table, given below, shews the gross earnings of the past and previous years.

Description.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jail servants	1,208	9	6	1,306	11	6
Repairs to Jail	185	0	0	181	6	6
Employed under the Public Works Department and in the Nilkuti garden	297	15	6	383	7	0
Hired by the Municipality	7	13	0	41	1	6
„ the State Press	740	12	6	789	1	0
„ private individuals	375	15	0	449	13	0
Employed in the Palace compound	273	9	6	273	12	0
„ at the Debibari, &c.	10	10	0	28	9	6
Jail garden	665	6	6	965	0	6
On manufactures	485	0	9	409	5	9
Total	4,150	12	8	4,823	4	3

The gross earnings of the year, amounting to Rs. 4,823-4-3, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 672-8. This is due to the increase in the number of working prisoners. A portion of the above only represents conjectural earnings, for the first item,—“Jail servants”—is merely the amount that convicts employed as warders, cooks, water carriers &c, may be supposed to have earned if they had been working like ordinary prisoners. The number of convict warders is considerable and their number may, I think, be reduced by refusing prisoners for employ as coolies to out-siders unless a sufficient number are required to warrant the employment of a convict warder ; orders to this effect has been issued to the Fouzdary Ahlikar.

112. *Net earnings*.—The net earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 3,061-6-3 against Rs. 2,807-2-9 of the previous year (*Vide* statement B.) This increase is also due to the increase in the number of working prisoners.

113. *Remittances to the Treasury*.—A large portion of the outstanding balance was recovered during the year and the remittances amounted to Rs. 5,875-10-3 against Rs. 5,368-1-9 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 507-8-6. The amount drawn from the Treasury for raw materials was Rs. 1,854-3-9 against Rs. 1,934-12-6 drawn in the previous year.

114. *Cost of the Jail*.—The following table shews the gross and net costs of the Jail as also of each prisoner during the past and previous years.

Description	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Police guard	2,928	0	0	2,928	0	0
Establishment	3,790	8	0	3,906	8	9
Feeding	4,683	11	0	6,011	6	0
Contingencies including Hospital expenses...	1,502	13	3	946	7	9
Clothing and bedding	755	0	0	784	8	6
Jail buildings and repairs	499	11	0	379	8	6
Gross cost	14,159	6	3	15,056	2	6
Deduct earnings etc.	4,150	12	8	4,823	4	3
Net cost	10,008	10	0	10,232	14	3
Average gross cost of each prisoner	132	4	7	115	13	0
Average net cost of each prisoner	93	7	8	78	11	5

The gross cost of the Jail shows an increase of Rs. 896-12-3. This is due to the increase in the number of prisoners and also to the high prices of food-grains.

115. The cost of the Jail Establishment shews an increase of Rs. 116-0-9. This is due to the increase in the pay of the Jailer and to the entertainment of an additional *mehter* for removing the night-soil.

116. The cost of feeding the prisoners also shews an increase of Rs. 1,327-11. This is due to the high prices of food-grains and also to the increase in the number of prisoners.

117. The statement given below compares the details of the gross cost of each prisoner during the year under report with that of the previous year :—

			YEARS.	
			1890-91.	1891-92.
Jail guard	...	...	27 5 8	22 8 4
Establishment	...	...	35 6 7	30 0 9
Diet	...	...	43 12 2	46 8 10
Contingencies including Hospital expenses	...	...	14 0 8	7 4 5
Clothing and bedding	...	...	7 0 10	6 12 10
Building and repairs	...	...	4 10 8	2 14 8

118. *Reconviction.*—Twenty-six reconvicted prisoners were admitted into the Jail during the year under report against 15 of the previous year.

119. *Average period of detention of prisoners.*—The average period of detention of prisoners pending trial was 25 days against 22 days of the previous year.

120. *The longest and shortest periods of detention of under-trial prisoners.*—The following statement shews the periods of detention of prisoners pending trial before the Court of Sessions and the Magisterial Courts separately :—

PARTICULARS.		Longest period of detention. Mths. days.	Shortest period of detention. Mths. days.
Before Court of Session	...	6 9	9
Before Magisterial Court	...	4 19	1

121. *Punishments.*—Twenty-nine prisoners were punished during the year under report against 18 of the previous year (*vide* Statement E.)

122. *Conduct of prisoners.*—The general conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory.

123. *Mark system.*—Fourteen convicts were released under the Mark system during the year against 10 released in the previous year.

No.	Name.	Offence.	Period of sentence.			Period remitted.	Date of release.
			Years.	M.	D.		
1	Ohnka Das	Sec. 392, I. P. C.	6	...	...	10 m. 9 d.	1st May 1891.
2	Gora Das	" "	6	...	...	7 " 28 "	11th July 1891.
3	Indra Das	" 411 "	2	...	...	2 " 14 "	5th September 1891.
4	Manohuri Das	" 395 "	6	...	...	9 " 21 "	16th November 1891.
5	Gurudoyal Das	" " "	6	...	...	9 " 21 "	Do.
6	Dokal Das	" " "	6	...	...	9 " 15 "	21st November 1891.
7	Lukhi Churn Das	" " "	6	...	...	9 " 8 "	28th November 1891.
8	Paddo Das	" " "	6	...	...	9 " 9 "	Do.
9	Dhepai Das	" " "	6	...	...	8 " 10 "	26th December 1891.
10	Srikant Das	" " "	6	...	...	8 " 10 "	Do.
11	Tosa Das	" 457 "	2	...	...	1 " 24 "	18th January 1892.
12	Kalus Das	" 395 "	6	...	...	7 " 10 "	27th January 1892.
13	Hojotullya Naaga	" 457 "	2	...	...	2 " 4 "	27th February 1892.
14	Fassal Das	" 457 "	2	...	...	1 " 23 "	21st March. 1892.

124. *Lock-ups*.—The number of admissions into the three Sub-divisional Lock-ups during the year was 384 against 352 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 32. This, added to 41 that remained in the Lock-ups at the close of the previous year, gives a total of 425. Of this number 143 were transferred to the Sudder Jail, 268 released and 14 remained in the Lock-ups at the end of the year.

125. The following statement shows the disposal of prisoners in each of the three Lock-ups during the past and previous years :—

Particulars	Dinhata.		Mathabhanga.		Mekligunj.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Died
Escaped
Released
Transferred
Remained on the last day of the year	24	1	9	5	8	8

126. The comparative table given below shows the gross earnings of each of the Lock-ups for the past and previous years :—

Name of Lock-up	Gross earnings on account of in-door or out-door works.					
	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.
Dinhata	111	13	6
Mathabhanga	119	6	0
Mekligunj	39	11	0

127 The gross earnings of the Mathabhanga Lock-up during the year under report amounted to Rs. 91-4 against Rs. 119-6 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the decrease in the number of working prisoners.

128. The following table shows the cost of each of the Lock-ups and also of each prisoner during the past and previous years.

		NAME OF LOCK-UP.								
		Dinhata.			Mathabhanga.			Mekligunj.		
Average number of prisoners	1890-91 ...	10			9			5		
	1891-92 ...	13			9			14		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Yearly cost of each Lock-up	1890-91 ...	556	7	6	363	11	6	315	1	9
	1891-92 ...	669	1	0	424	6	3	772	1	6
Cost per head per prisoner	1890-91 ...	55	10	4	40	6	7	63	0	4
	1891-92 ...	51	7	5	47	2	5	55	2	4

The average cost of feeding each prisoner of the Mathabhanga Lock-up during the year was Rs. 47-2-5 against Rs. 40-6-7 of the previous year. The increase is due to the high prices of food grains.

129. The Jailor and his Assistant continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily and my acknowledgments are due to Babu Priya Nath Dutt, for his painstaking supervision of the working of the Jail.

130. The statements A. B. C. D. E. and F. are appended hereto.

PUBLIC WORKS DÉPARTMENT.

131. The Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 1,48,618 and the expenditure Rs. 1,63,417. The excess, Rs. 14,799, is not due to any cash drawn from the Treasury, but on account of adjustment of stock. The actual cash drawn from the Treasury was Rs. 1,46,374.

132. The works executed during the year are described below :—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Civil Buildings.

✓ *Pucca house for the Superintendent of State.*—The house was practically completed before the close of the year. The description of the house, and the accommodation provided, was shewn in last year's report. The total cost adjusted up to the end of the year was Rs 49,004 against an estimate of Rs 58,361 and the balance is to be adjusted in the current official year.

✓ *Pucca house for the Rajmata Aye Devati.*—The house, which was commenced during the latter part of the last year, was practically completed during that year. Since the close of the year the Rajmata Aye has occupied the house, after the observance of due ceremonies.

A few alterations had to be made on the sanctioned plan in accordance with His Highness' instructions, *viz.*, Flooring 3 rooms with marble ; construction of a pucca approach to the house from the main road and a pucca enclosure round the compound. A revised estimate is under preparation. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs 22,553 against an estimate of Rs 30,787. The balance is to be adjusted in the current year. The work in connection with this house was not satisfactory ; instead of putting in first class teak doors in some places, old doors, that had been prepared for the Dinhatu Sub-division, were made use of.

✓ *Pucca house for the Principal, Victoria College.*—This house, the particulars of which are given in the last Annual Report, was practically completed before the close of 1890-91. Some minor works in the shape of sun-shades, painting and varnishing were done during the year under report. The total expenditure was Rs 6,970 against an estimate of Rs 7,386, making a saving of Rs 416.

Marbling Palace Verandahs.—The Verandahs of the east wing of the Palace and those at the back of the Durbar Hall were paved with marble slabs properly polished. The total quantity of work executed during the year was 6581 sq. ft., and the cost adjusted during the year was Rs. 7,562. The balance has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1892-93.

✓ *Improvement of the Palace ground.*—Like other parts of the town of Cooch Behar the Palace compound was full of holes and ditches and dirty tanks. The grounds on the north side were improved some years back and a scheme was submitted and sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah for improving the grounds on the south. A large and deep ditch, known as *Ramdarah*, used to run to the river on the south under a pucca bridge near the old garden. Part of this ditch and the tank in front, looking from the east wing, and another near the servants' quarters, known as *Padma pukur*, have been converted into a lake, and the earth obtained therefrom utilized in filling up the remaining portion of the *Ramdarah* and raising the low ground on the south and south-east.

The work was commenced very early in the year, but in December 1891 and January 1892 it had to be put a stop to on account of superficial flow from springs and most of the coolies went to the Railway works. Coolies came back to work in March, and the work could have been completed by the beginning of the current official year, but for early rains which filled up the ditches. The work will have to be resumed next cold weather. The estimate was for Rs. 19,162 and the adjustment during the year was Rs. 2,086 only.

Additions to College Boarding.—The additions to College Boarding consisted of the following works :—

- (1) One house for the boarders 100×13 with 10 rooms to accommodate 20 inmates.
- (2.) One eating house 50×10 .
- (3.) Three latrines with 8 seats.
- (4) Quarters for the Superintendent of Boarding, consisting of :—
One sleeping room 40×30 with boarded floor, mat walls and thatched roofing ; 2 out-houses 21×12 ; and one Pucca latrine with two rooms. The whole was enclosed with a *Chekwar*.

133. The total cost of the above works was Rs. 1,839 against an estimated outlay of Rs. 1,922.

134. **Additions and alterations to the Stable.**—The present pucca stable was considered unsuitable for the accommodation of horses on account of its closeness and it was proposed to convert the same into servants' quarters, a new stable being built on a different plan. A design was accordingly prepared and approved, but subsequently the stable was examined by Mr. Hart, the well-known Veterinary Surgeon. Mr. Hart, on inspection, suggested certain improvements which were accepted, and the idea of having a new stable given up. The additions consisted of two deep Verandahs on each side of the two rows of Stalls. The two inside Verandahs were $95'-3" \times 12'$, and two outside ones were $96'-9" \times 9'-6"$ on brick walls with arched roofing and brick-on-edge flooring, and on the north and south two sloped Verandahs, $40'-9" \times 5'$, on old railway-rail-posts with teak wood shingle roofing.

All the stalls, which were blocked up on the back with dead walls, were provided with arched openings for free ventilation and strong iron rings provided for fastening the horses. The top railings and planked bottoms of the doors were taken out and battens substituted in their place. All the upper railings in stalls were strengthened with wooden battens bolted together. The total estimate was for Rs. 19,097, out of which Rs. 14,169 have been adjusted during the year.

135. **Mr. Oakley's house.**—A somewhat picturesque little house was constructed for Mr. Oakley, the Superintendent of stable, in the stable compound. It is a double-storied Bungalow with Nuria tiled roofing, on strong bamboo frame underlined with felt. The posts and rafters are all made of rolled iron joists, and old rails. The house is 30×15 with Verandah 6 ft. wide on both sides. The walls are of lath and plaster, the ground floor being pucca on arches, and the first floor planked and properly matted. A stair case 3ft. wide has been provided at the back of the Verandah. The total cost has been Rs. 3,614 equivalent to Rs. 4-8 per sqft.

136. **Additions and alterations to late Keshub Narayan's house.**—On the death of Kumar Keshub Narayan the State purchased his pucca house for Rs. 12,000. The house has been repaired to make it a residence for the Physician to their Highnesses. It consists of the following rooms :—

Centre	...	...	...	...	$26' \times 13'-9"$
Side rooms	...	...	...	...	$2 \times 13'-9" \times 10'-9"$
Corner rooms	...	...	...	...	$3 \times 10' - 9" \times 6'$
Verandahs	...	...	...	...	$2 \times 26' - 6" \times 6' - 3"$

The total cost of thorough repair is Rs. 2,328.

137. **Lansdowne Hall.**—His Highness the Maharajah having been, for some time, anxious to construct a Public Hall and a suitable place for the Library, the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was availed of to start the work. The foundation stone of the building was laid by Lord Lansdowne himself on the 23rd February 1892. The design consists of a spacious Hall 80×25 and a side aisle for the Library almirahs. The estimate, which was not ready before the close of the year, comes to Rs. 51,696. The amount spent during the year was Rs. 478 for the ceremony of laying the foundation and for levelling the site.

138. *Petty unforeseen works.*—Amongst these, two pipe wells were provided at the Boarding Institution and a small stable, with tiled roof, commenced at the back of the Superintendent of the State's office for the accommodation of his trap and horses during office hours.

COMMUNICATIONS.

✓ 139. *Dismantling Kalighat bridge.*—In the year 1882 a light Iron screw pile bridge was constructed over the Torsha river at Kalighat. It was named the "Sunity" Bridge after Her Highness the Maharanee. It served its purpose for 6 years when the river gradually began to expand and the abutment commenced giving way. In one year a wooden addition of 60 ft. was provided but during the next, the river encroached further inland making further extension impossible. Subsequently the river left the bridge altogether and it was found necessary to save the materials by dismantling the bridge; the work of dismantling the bridge was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,413 only. A portion of the materials has been made over to the Engineer in charge of the Railway for utilization in Railway bridges.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

140. *Lawn-tennis, Polo and Cricket ground.*—Very little work was done during the year. The expenditure represents monthly payments for convict labour and wages of grass cutters &c.

141. *Diversion of the Torsha river.*—The expenditure on this head represents the cost of compensation left unadjusted in the Dewan's office.

FOREST.

142. *Planting and Protecting trees.*—Besides filling up gaps in the existing avenues, 10 miles of the Lowkutty road and 4 miles of the Buxa road were provided with new enclosures. There are in all 80 miles of avenues up to the end of the year under report.

REPAIRS.

143. *Civil Buildings.*—The department has to maintain the following houses :—

Pucca houses	...	...	...	39.
Corrugated iron-roofed	...	...	...	12.
Kutchha	...	...	...	420.

144. These three classes of houses are included under 88 heads in the Budget estimate. The original cost of construction, as well as that of repairs, is given below :—

NAMES OF WORKS.	Original cost.	Average cost of repair.	Percentage of repairs over cost of construction.
Pucca houses ...	16,52,704	8,682	52
Corrugated iron roofed ...	88,280	310	38
Kutchha (roughly) ...	92,082	11,459	12.50

It will be seen from the above figures that the repairs to pucca and corrugated iron roofed houses cost 52 and 38 per cent. respectively, whereas, kutchha houses cost 12.50 per cent on the cost of construction. It is evident therefore that permanent structures are cheaper than kutchha ones, in the long run. In 7 or 8 years the cost of repairs to kutchha houses amounts to about the original outlay on such houses and in 24 to 28 years it amounts to as much as constructing pucca houses or houses with corrugated iron roof.

145. The cost of repairs to State buildings is divided as follows :—

1. Court houses.
2. Educational buildings.
3. Medical.
4. Police.
5. Private residence of officers and amlahs.
6. Dāk Bangalows.
7. Religious buildings.
8. Palace and connected buildings.
9. Miscellaneous.
10. Government offices.

146. *Court houses.*—All the pucca buildings were kept in repair during the year under report. These do not call for any special mention. The cost under each head is shewn in the abstract.

147. *Educational buildings.*—The Mofussil Model School buildings are maintained through the Inspector of schools, funds being supplied by the Public Works Department. The Jenkins' school has fallen within the reserved area where the existence of kutchha houses is prohibited; we shall therefore have to consider shortly plans for additions to the pucca building with a view to do away with the kutchha houses at present in use.

148. *Medical.*—Besides the Sudder Dispensary, the department has to maintain three Sub-divisional Dispensaries and the Dispensaries at Fulbari and Haldibary. The following improvement, suggested by the Civil Surgeon, can not be effected for want of funds :—

- (a.) Pucca latrine for the Sudder and Police Hospitals.
- (b.) Fence around the Sudder Dispensary compound.
- (c.) Pucca Dead-house near the Sudder Dispensary.
- (d.) Pucca Cholera ward.

The mofussil Dispensaries ought to be made pucca and funds provided by raising subscriptions, which in the case of such institutions, should not be a very difficult matter if the local officers take up the matter in earnest.

149. *Police Buildings.*—Nothing can, at present, be done towards having the mofussil Police buildings made of corrugated iron roofing. The Police buildings are repaired by the Police officers, funds being supplied by the Public Works Department. The average charge of repairs for one station has been Rs. 83.

150. The Gitaldah out-post was destroyed by fire last year and a scheme is under consideration for making a pucca house for the same.

151. *Private residence.*—The following officers are at present enjoying the privilege of free quarters :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Superintendent of the State. | 9. His Highness' establishment. |
| 2. Dewan of the State. | 10. Accountant, Private Secretary's office. |
| 3. Civil Judge. | 11. Head Clerk, ditto. |
| 4. Civil Surgeon. | 12. Superintendent of Boarding. |
| 5. Personal Assistant to His Highness. | 13. Sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars. |
| 6. Band master. | 14. Bandsmen. |
| 7. Physician to their Highnesses. | |
| 8. Superintendent of Stables. | |

Pucca houses for the Superintendent of State, Principal, Victoria College and Physician to their Highnesses, and a new *khapra* house for the Superintendent of stables have been completed during the year under report.

152. *Dāk Bungalows.*—Much work had to be done during the year to the Gitaldah Dāk Bungalow for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The walls were lined with cloth, Calcutta matting was provided to all the rooms, and the doors &c., were varnished and railings painted.

Four road-side stables had to be renewed during the year.

153. *Religious buildings*.—Nothing particular was done to this class of buildings.

154. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this head the Peelkhana, Furniture Godown, Tohabazar and such other buildings are maintained. New thatching was put over the Elephant-shed and general repairs executed to others.

155. The total cost of repairs under "Civil buildings" was Rs. 24,591 against Rs. 26,084 of the preceding year.

156. *Government offices*.—The Post offices, both in mofussil and Sudder, are maintained by this department. The total cost during the year was Rs. 337.

Statement shewing the details of Roads and Bridges.

Name of roads.	Length of roads.			Breadth of roads.			Number of bridges on each road.	Classification.						Classification.	Original cost including bridges.
	Mettled.	Unmettled.	Total.	Mettled.	Unmettled.	Total.		Pucka archd.	Pucka girder.	Pucka with pipes.	Wooden flat.	Wooden entret.	Bamboo bridge.		
Emigration road west of Oooh Behar.	46	46	92	20	20	40	42=2,244 rft.	2	...	3	30	8	...	2nd class	1,52,896
Do. east of Oooh Behar.	19	19	38	20	20	40	13= 185 "	...	2	11	...	...	...	Do.	4,479
Bangput road	24½	24½	49	20	20	40	12=1,227 "	...	...	11	...	...	...	Do.	1,83,321
Duxa road	12	12	24	20	20	40	14= 527 "	...	...	12	2	...	...	Do.	13,722
Lowkuty road	32	32	64	15	15	30	13= 978 "	...	1	11	1	...	...	Do.	62,249
Bowty road	4½	4½	9	20	20	40	6= 347 "	...	...	4	2	...	...	Do.	9,287
Kalighat road	2	2	4	20	20	40	2= 48 "	...	...	2	...	...	...	Do.	4,769
Palacata road	6	6	12	15	15	30	4= 121 "	...	...	4	...	...	...	Do.	8,124
Cross road from Dinhat to Mokligunj.	40	40	80	20	20	40	15= 886 "	...	1	11½	2	...	...	3rd class.	40,365
Do. from Matha-har to Gosainmari.	12	12	24	15	15	30	17= 608 "	...	...	14	3	...	...	Do.	24,138
Do. from Patgram to Bhootan.	16½	16½	33	15	15	30	1st 6 m. 2nd 8 " 2 "	...	...	6	...	...	...	Do.	18,437
Purbabag road	12	12	24	20	20	40	13= 696 "	...	...	11	2	...	...	Do.	36,961
Shital road	6	6	12	15	15	30	5= 148 "	...	...	5	...	...	...	Do.	13,808
Sagarighi road	4	4	8	20	20	40	2= 134 "	...	...	2	...	...	...	Do.	7,066
Balamapore feeder road	16½	16½	33	15	15	30	4= 71 "	...	1	3	...	...	...	Do.	2,158
Changrabanda do.	5½	5½	11	15	15	30	21= 688 "	...	2	16	8	...	...	Do.	43,322
Chowdhurhat do.	2	2	4	15	15	30	7= 164 "	...	...	2	4	1	...	Do.	8,359
Dewanganj do.	2	2	4	15	15	30	2= 22 "	...	...	1	1	...	...	Do.	4,371
Kasibari do.	2½	2½	5	15	15	30	4= 81 "	...	...	2	2	...	...	Do.	6,509
Manickgunj do.	4½	4½	9	15	15	30	5= 112 "	...	...	2	3	...	...	2nd class.	4,912
Dumapuri do.	7	7	14	15	15	30	5= 224 "	...	1	4	...	...	...	Do.	10,464
Nilkoti road	12	12	24	10	10	20	4= 171 "	...	...	4	...	...	...	3rd class.	15,000
Godown road	2	2	4	15	15	30	15= 60 "	3	3	5	2	...	...	1st class.	
Bukhat road	2	2	4	10	10	20	1= 50 "	...	...	1	...	...	...	2nd class.	
Bongohat road	1	1	2	10	10	20	6= 87 "	...	...	8	3	...	...	3rd class.	
Godadhar road	2	2	4	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4th class.	
Village paths.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2= 80 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	4th class.	
Bhatbari road	7	7	14	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Dewanganj road	4	4	8	10	10	20	2= 110 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Chilighat road	10	10	20	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Pundibari road	12	12	24	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Garodhat road	5	5	10	15	15	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Bholka to Majherdabri Road.	4	4	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Khetri road	20	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Bhowlagunj road	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Hulidbari road	14	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Peknamari to Majherdabri road.	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Palacata Road	12	12	24	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
	404	...	...	...	...	...	242=10,685 rft.	...	...	...	...	...	...

157. *Communications*.—The Superintendent of Works remarks:—

"There are 404 miles of roads with 10,685 rft. of wooden bridges, as shewn in the annexed statement. There were no bridged roads in the State before 1873, and no new construction of roads has been taken up after the Installation in 1884, so all the bridges and roads were constructed in 10 years between 1873 to 1883, and the ages of the bridges vary from 19 years to 9 years or an average age of 14 years. The style and materials of our bridges are such as cannot be safely depended upon for more than 10 years. The time, therefore, has elapsed when they ought to have been renewed.

Since last three years some bridges are being renewed with old and new materials but the old materials in them will become again rotten very soon and will become as dangerous as before, so, for the convenience of traffic on which the prosperity of the State depends, I most strongly beg to suggest that a systematic grant be allotted for the extension and improvement of communications.

Nothing has yet been settled regarding the allotment of ferry collections or creating a reserved fund out of the revenue collections for making permanent bridges. With the opening of the Railway it will be an imperative necessity to open feeder roads to draw traffic to the Railway to make it pay and also to keep the existing roads in good order. Under the circumstances, and considering the extent of the State a sum not less than Rs. 40,000 ought to be set apart for the roads."

158. The works executed in different roads are shewn in the Statement herewith appended.

Statement shewing the works done on the Roads during the year 1891-92.

Name of Roads.	Earth work.	Surface repairs.	Turfing.	Tarring.	Woodworks.	Renewing Railings.	Renewing Platform.
1 Bowty road	2,887	4,37,470	.....	.....	45-64	56	280
2 Buxa road	1,05,954	11,47,170	9,548	.....	106-24	40	200
3 Balarampur feeder road	1,36,630	10,20,251	3,385	.....	147-70	.....	.....
4 Bangachatra road	15,603	1,96,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Cross road from Dinhat to Mckli-gunj.	50,843	25,08,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Do. from Matabhanga to Shitalkhuchi.	40,600	3,05,662	.....	.....	56-92	.....	.....
7 Do. from Cooch Behar to Gosainnary.	8,612	9,16,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Do. from Patgram to Bhutan	1,31,977	4,16,125	.....	.....	7-50	.....	.....
9 Changrabanda Feeder road * ...	60,518	2,37,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Chowdhurhat feeder road	2,925	1,57,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Dewangunj "	16,707	74,250	.....	.....	12-12	.....	.....
12 Durgapur "	9,856	.....	.....	.....	4-50	.....	.....
13 Emigration road West of Cooch Behar.	2,92,375	33,78,690	.....	6,865	757-86	661	1,486
14 Ditto East of Cooch Behar	64,868	33,98,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Fulacutta road	17,860	4,26,875	.....	.....	37-44	.....	.....
16 Kalighat road	7,753	1,88,000	.....	.....	2-50	.....	.....
17 Kashiabari feeder road	8,698	4,500	.....	.....	3-00	.....	.....
18 Lowkutiy road	82,695	23,07,120	.....	.....	409-49	.....	.....
19 Manickgunj feeder road	9,443	1,26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Purbabag road ... ..	.....	7,25,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Roads and Bridges at Nilkuti ...	5,287	59,000	.....	.....	1-75	.....	.....
22 Rungpur road	2,88,466	12,52,300	.....	.....	413-45	.....	.....
23 Shitai road	2,490	1,88,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Sagardighi road ... ..	.....	1,78,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Village paths	99,878	17,57,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,82,914	2,14,16,473	12,983	6,865	2006-11	757	1,968

Besides the following none calls for any remark.

159. *Emigration road West of Cooch Behar.*—This is the most important road in the State. There are 3,244 rft. of bridges in this road, one of which is 440 and another 300 rft. The following bridges were reconstructed during the year.

No. 7	...	...	...	...	150
" 14	...	...	...	...	52
" 21	...	...	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	...	226

The road has been raised at 41st and 42nd miles.

160. *Emigration road East of Cooch Behar.*—The bridges on this road are the oldest, so their renewal has been taken in hand. Two, out of 10 bridges, have been renewed during the year.

Feeder road.—Thorough repairs to the bridge over Chekardarah Nadi had to be made in order to make it safe for His Excellency the Viceroy to pass to the Shikar Camp. Wood work in other bridges also having become rotten was changed.

Runipur road.—This is now the most important road in the State as it connects the town of Cooch Behar with the Railway, and on account of the heavy cart traffic on this road, considerable expenditure was incurred to keep it open for traffic at all seasons of the year.

161. All the bridges were properly examined and rotten wood work changed on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. A large number of coolies and carpenters had to be maintained for patrolling the road.

162. *Village paths.*—There are 98 miles of fair weather tracks under the charge of this department.

163. A new track was opened from Mathabhanga to Falacata for the convenience of the Bhutan traffic with the State.

164. *Barracks, Stable and Magazine.*—The principal works done during the year are as follow :—

(1) The platform inside the magazine was thoroughly repaired on account of the damage done to it by white-ants.

(2) A new coat of thatch was put on to the Police Hospital.

(3) A barrack was converted into a band exercise house, and the house formerly used for the purpose was made over to the College Boarding as extra accommodation.

165. *Tools and plant.*—The following tools were purchased during the year :—

Wheel barrows	...	...	...	4
Scythes	...	...	...	6
Pressure gauge	...	...	...	1
Circular saw	...	...	...	1
Pugmill	...	...	...	3
Flue covers	...	...	...	62
Brick moulds	...	...	...	80
Chimneys	...	...	...	2
Firing iron	...	...	...	4

166. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were done by the Public Works Department with the aid of funds supplied by other Departments.

Woodlands.—General repairs to the main building and out houses were executed at a cost of Rs 1,556, funds being supplied by the Private Secretary to His Highness. Advantage was taken of the extension of the water works to connect the house with the system. The cost was Rs 813.

Sub-divisional roads.—Rs 600 is sanctioned out of the Pound-fund to be expended on the maintenance and extension of Sub-divisional roads. Not much work was done during the year except maintenance. The cost adjusted was Rs 473.

Additional accommodation for the Jenkins' School.—Certain extra doors and windows were provided.

Panga houses.—A pucca building 30'-9" × 24'-9" with two rooms 15 × 15 and 15 × 12 has been constructed for the Dispensary in memory of Rajkumari Anandamayee. The bricks were burnt last year and the total cost was Rs 2,644 equivalent to Rs 3-4 per sq ft.

Haldibary Hât site.—Three new Raniganj pipe culverts were made during the year.

Road from Chilakhanah to Balarampur.—A fair weather track from Chilakhanah to Arampore Ghat near Balarampur was opened, the necessary funds being supplied by the Dewan of the State.

Besides these, several petty works were executed in connection with shooting Camp, and the Viceroy's visit.

Five bamboo bridges had to be erected on five rivers, *viz.* Torsha Raydak, Mora Raydak, Godadhar and Manshai; of which the one at Kalighat was very important.

Thirteen new Stables were erected along the Rungpur, Lowkutty and Balarampur roads.

The decoration of the town from Kalighat and that at Gitaldah in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit had to be done by this Department.

Artizans School.—In the year 1869 this Institution was organized under the orders of Colonel Haughton, the then Commissioner of the Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division and it was placed under an independent Superintendent. The object was to teach the people of Cooch Behar carpentry and blacksmith's work as well as that of potters and weavers. In the year 1875 the institution was transferred to the Education Department, and from 1st of January 1878 it was placed under the charge of the Superintendent of the Public Works Department.

For want of pupils in the weavers' and potters' departments, they were abolished, and the institution was maintained with three Departments only, *viz.* black-smiths, carpenters and tailors. To effect economy in the administration, the school as a teaching institution, was abolished in the year 1887, by the orders of the Council, and it was converted into a Public Works Workshop, the Tailor's Department being abolished. A budget sanction of Rs. 4,000 used to be provided for the purpose. To remove many practical inconveniences it was settled that, instead of providing Rs. 4,000 in the budget, the Treasury Officer should advance to the Superintendent of Works a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 throughout the year to carry out orders. As an educational institution the school at present exists only in name, the apprentices being daily laborers whose number is increased or decreased according to requirements.

167. The following subordinates deserve special mention :—

- (1) Supervisor Babu Keshab Lal Chatterjee.
- (2) Overseer Babu Gobinda Kishore Roy.
- (3) Sub-Overseer Babu Saroda Kumar Roy.

168. The Superintendent of Works reports that the office staff has worked satisfactorily during the year.

169. *Chaklajat.*—The budget allotment was Rs. 8,250 and the expenditure Rs. 5,466, showing a saving of Rs. 2,784.

170. The principal works done during the year are described below :—

Pucca house for the Manager.—The pucca house sanctioned in the preceding year has been completed during the year under review. The house is 50'-8" × 37'-10" with 3 rooms 18 × 16, 18 × 14 and 18 × 14, and 2 verandahs 18 × 8 and 18 × 6 and 2 Bath rooms 8 × 6. The house has been made with arched floor and arched roofs on rolled iron joists, outside walls painted and inside white washed. The cost per sft. of the building was Rs. 3-12.

Pucca Cutchery.—A design and estimate were made for a pucca cutchery but it has not been sanctioned. The present cutchery building has become old, and it is necessary either that it should be renewed or a pucca building constructed at once.

171. *Repairs.*—There is nothing particular to mention. The scheme for making corrugated iron sheds for Tehsil cutcheries has not yet been sanctioned.

172. The total cost of repairs of Chaklajat works was Rs. 2,345 against Rs. 2,701 of last year.

173. *Establishment.*—There is only one Sub-overseer and a peon attached to this work.

EDUCATION.

174. The report on Primary and Middle Education has been submitted by Babu Bhuvan Mohan Dutt, Inspector of Schools.

175. The following Broad Sheets, prepared out of returns collected from each different school, give a bird's-eye view of the number and class of schools under the supervision of the Inspector of Schools on the last day of the official year just closed; the pupils who attended these schools, the money spent thereon by the State and as well as from local funds.

TABLE A.

CLASS.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1891.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1892.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.
<i>I.—State Schools.</i>								
Middle Class Vernacular ...	13	833	505	744	13	809	488	731
Total ...	13	833	505	744	13	809	488	731
<i>II.—Grants-in-aid.</i>								
Higher class English ...	3	410	305	385	3	385	267	370
Middle Class English ...	4	295	165	269	4	264	187	248
Middle Class Vernacular ...	21	803	531	783	21	780	451	692
Total ...	28	1,508	1,001	1,437	28	1,429	855	1,310
<i>III.—Primary.</i>								
Upper Primary Schools ...	29	1,102	724	1,009	29	1,033	698	1,010
Lower Primary Schools ...	108	3,377	2,187	3,108	111	3,324	2,092	3,163
Night Schools ...	25	525	381	496	23	458	302	339
Girl Schools ...	4	65	40	59	3	42	30	39
Total ...	166	5,069	3,282	4,672	166	4,857	3,117	4,551
<i>IV.—Private Schools.</i>								
Middle Class Vernacular Schools ...	1	38	22	27	1	41	28	38
Upper Primary Schools ...	...	.....	.....	...	2	59	48	50
Lower Primary Schools ...	35	1,065	747	983	47	1,278	842	1,159
Night Schools ...	13	228	147	198	16	256	179	224
Girl Schools ...	3	37	22	29	4	50	36	45
Indigenous ...	4	64	48	65	1	21	9	18
Mukhtabs ...	8	50	38	40	6	65	44	58
Total ...	59	1,482	1,019	1,333	77	1,768	1,186	1,592
GRAND TOTAL	266	8,892	5,807	8,186	284	8,553	5,448	8,198

176. *General Summary.*—The tables show that, on the 31st of March last, there were 284 Primary and Secondary Schools in the State, with a roll call and an average daily attendance of 8,863 and 5,646 respectively. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 266; 8,892, and 5,807. There was thus an increase of 18 in the number of schools, last year, but a decrease of 29 and 161 in the nominal roll-call and the average daily attendance of pupils, respectively.

177. As noticed in the last Annual Report a number of causes combined in retarding the progress of education in the State. Cholera broke out striking terror into the hearts of the people. Close upon its heels came fever and Influenza which was succeeded by scarcity and distress consequent on the want of rain and failure of crops. In spite of these difficulties it is satisfactory to note that not a single institution was closed. On the other hand an increase of 18 schools and only a slight decrease of schools may be taken as an indication that the people have begun to realize the importance of education.

178. *Results of Examinations.*—The unhealthy character of the year told on the results of the public examinations too. Not only was the number of competing schools and scholars very small last year, but the number of absentees was unexpectedly large. Those also that went through the whole course of the examination suffered from fever. Under these circumstances, the Sub-divisional schools succeeded in passing only 3 pupils at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University against an equal number of the preceding year. At the last scholarship examinations of the Rajshye Division, our schools passed one Middle English, 10 Middle Vernacular and 8 Uper Primary Scholars and among the successful candidates was one girl from the Sunity College. During the year before last we passed 2, 29, and 20 respectively. At the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, conducted by local boards of Examiners, 73 candidates were passed against 75 of the year preceding, though the number of candidates was only 163 against 203 of the year preceding; out of the total number of boys who intended to compete, 29 were obliged to remain absent. At the Sanscrit Scholarship Examination two candidates appeared of whom one was deemed fit for a scholarship and the other for prizes.

179. The subjoined table gives all necessary particulars about the 3 Sub-divisional schools :—

Class of Institutions.	No. of students.		Languages studied.		Expenditure.		
	Roll on 31st March 1892.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.
Mekligunj	123	80	80	43	1,500 0 0	1,469 3 9	2,969 3 9
Matabhanga	123	85	73	51	1,500 0 0	1,661 9 8	3,161 9 8
Dinbata	139	102	101	38	1,500 0 0	1,176 1 8	2,676 1 8
Total	385	267	254	132	4,500 0 0	4,306 14 8	8,806 14 8

180. *Education—Sub-divisional Schools.*—As already mentioned the unfavorable character of the year retarded the development of the Sub-divisional Schools as also of all other institutions in the State. The strength of these schools fell last year by 25, and their attendance by 38. But the following summary of their progress for the past 5 years will show that, while the strength of the schools was smaller than that of the preceding year, it was superior to that of all others in every respect. In fact the reverses noticed during the year under review were merely of a temporary nature and will, it is anticipated, be more than fully compensated as soon as the prospects of the country begin to improve :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	REMARKS.
Strength	342	372	321	410	385	
Attendance	217	249	235	305	267	

181. The total expenditure on the three Sub-divisional schools amounted last year to Rs. 8,806-14-8, of which the State paid Rs. 4,500 and the people Rs. 4,306-14-8. The corresponding figures for the year preceding were Rs. 6,503-3-9, Rs. 3,486-12-6 and Rs. 3,116-7-3, respectively. As the Sub-divisional schools worked as Higher Class Institutions throughout the year, instead of for 7 months only, as in the previous session, there was an increase in their gross expenditure by Rs. 2,303-10-11, of which the sum of Rs. 1,013-3-6 was borne by the State and Rs. 1,290-7-5 by the people. This was creditable to the supporters of the Sub-divisional schools, specially in a year like the one that has just passed.

182. *The Mekligunj Sub-divisional school.*—The number of boys on the roll of this school was 123 on the 31st of March last against 136 of the year preceding and 100 of 1889-90. The average daily attendance of pupils was less than that of the previous year by 15 and more than that of 1889-90 by 10. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,969-3-9 for the school, the State paid Rs. 1,500, the schooling fees and fines came up to Rs. 781-4-3, and the balance, Rs. 687-15-6 was met from other local sources, among which the monthly subscription of Rs. 2 paid from the estate of the late Bisseswar Nath Sing, Resaldar, was included. Owing to the high price of food grains and general scarcity during the last touring season, the invested capital of the school could not be increased as expected. There is now only a cash balance of Rs. 4,000 in favor of the school, and unless some more money be shortly raised, the invested capital shall have to be encroached upon, a course which is by no means desirable.

183. To the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, the school sent up 4 candidates and one of them came out successful in the 2nd division. Last year one boy passed out of 7 sent up. The present result therefore is comparatively better and from an infant institution nothing better can be expected.

184. The Vernacular Department of the school contained 43 boys against 33 of the year preceding and was found to be doing very well. While raising the status of the Sub-divisional schools to the Entrance Standard care was taken to procure the sanction of this office for retaining a few classes for teaching Bengali only. These have now been found to be very useful and tending to increase the popularity of the Sub-divisional schools.

185. To the Vernacular Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division the Mekligunj school sent up two boys of whom one came out successful. The result was satisfactory.

186. The Inspector of Schools remarks:—

“During the year under report the school suffered much from constant changes in the instructive staff, an evil which we do not know how to cope with in the present financial state of the Sub-divisional Schools. Until we can offer better emoluments, we cannot expect to retain properly qualified men. The Head-master of the Mekligunj school reports that but for these changes, the result of the last Entrance Examination for his school would have been much better. His attention used constantly to be diverted during the year from the 1st Class for looking to the interest of the other classes. The Second-master of the school had to be changed twice within the last 12 months, as one misconducted himself and the other resigned. The 4th and 5th masterships also fell vacant during the session as both the previous incumbents preferred appointments in Government Districts. The present Head-master Babu Priya Bhasan Ray, B.A., discharged his duties satisfactorily.”

187. *The Matabhanga Sub-divisional School.*—Last year closed with 123 boys on the roll of this school; of these 88 attended daily on an average. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year being 133 and 97, there was a decrease of 10 in the nominal roll-call and of 9 in the average daily attendance of pupils.

188. The expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 3,161-9-3. Of this the State paid Rs. 1,500; the collection from fees and fines came up to Rs. 648 and the balance was met from other local sources. Besides the sum of Rs. 6,000 made over to this office for investment, the Secretary had in his hands, out of the donations paid by the people, about Rs. 1,000 at the time the school was started. The collection from the postponement fee of cases, set free for the use of the school, is the largest at Mathabhanga. The amount therefore in the

Secretary's hands is expected to meet the monthly deficit in the current expenditure and the school may be said to be financially safe for some years to come.

189. The school sent up 6 boys to the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom one only passed.

190. The Vernacular Department of the school had 51 boys under two Pundits. Six candidates were sent up for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division but one came out successful. The result was any thing but satisfactory and the Head Master attributes it to the general unhealthiness of the year.

191. *The Dinhata Sub-divisional school.*—Against 141 pupils of the preceding year, the Dinhata school had 139 boys on its roll on the 31st of March last. Of these, 102 attended daily on an average, against 113 of the previous year.

192. The total expenditure of the school amounted last year to Rs. 2,676-1-8 of which the State contributed Rs. 1,500 and the balance, Rs. 1,176-1-8, was met from fees and fines and funds in the hands of the Secretary. The Gobrachara Estate continues to regularly pay its monthly subscription of Rs. 10.

193. The Dinhata school succeeded in passing one pupil only at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University out of the six sent up.

194. The Vernacular Department had 38 boys on its roll and passed one boy at the last competitive Examination of the Rajshye Division.

195. The school suffered much from constant change of teachers. On the representation of the Secretary, the former Head Master, Babu Brojo Gopal Ray, B. A., was removed. The services of a qualified Head Master have since been secured.

196. I visited the school in December last and my remarks have already been recorded in my report of inspection of the Dinhata Sub-Division.

197. *The State Model schools.*—The following table gives all necessary particulars about the Model Vernacular Schools in the State.

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.			Language studied.	EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	Roll on the 31st March 1887.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.		State grant.	Local sources.	Total.	
Sudder Model	165	91	143	165	Rs. A. P. 941 2 9	467 12 0	1,408 14 9	
Bhalasopa	48	29	38	48	340 13 9	31 9 8	372 0 0	
Bakrampur	81	34	53	81	517 8 8	84 7 8	602 0 0	
Banowar	87	39	52	87	501 13 6	70 2 6	572 0 0	
Barakodali	65	37	47	65	517 8 0	54 12 0	572 0 0	
Dowarhat	55	30	47	55	514 4 6	57 12 0	572 0 0	
Goshaidmari	35	30	37	35	261 7 0	80 9 0	342 0 0	
Gitaldaha	60	34	46	60	322 6 0	49 10 0	372 0 0	
Changrabanda	54	36	52	54	512 8 0	59 8 0	572 0 0	
Khetky	89	39	58	89	525 1 0	45 15 0	570 0 0	
Kashoribari	75	45	75	75	523 11 6	48 4 6	572 0 0	
Shibokhuoli	45	23	47	45	389 2 0	22 14 0	412 0 0	
Jangalbah	45	30	45	45	304 4 0	67 12 0	372 0 0	
TOTAL	809	488	739	809	4,674 5 0	1,068 9 9	5,743 14 9	

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the 13 Model schools in the State had 809 pupils on their rolls on the 31st of March last with a daily attendance and monthly average of 488 and 739, respectively. The corresponding numbers for the year preceding being 833, 505 and 744, there was last year a decrease in these schools of 24 in the nominal roll, of 17 in the daily attendance and of 5 in the monthly average of pupils. But the fees and fines collected increased from Rs. 1,038-7-9 to Rs. 1,068-9-9. It will further be observed that the sum total of the fee receipts increased by Rs. 116-5-3 since 1888-89. The

temporary decline in the strength and attendance of these institutions was mainly due to the difficulties we had to contend against, as mentioned above.

198. *The Sudder Model School.*—On the 31st of March last there were 165 boys on the roll of the Sudder Model School against 183 of the year preceding and 159 of 1889-90. There were no less than 8 deaths among the pupils of this school and some of the foreign boys went home with the view to recruit their health after repeated attacks of fever. With the roll call, the daily attendance came down from 110 to 91 and the fee receipts from Rs 481-0-3 to Rs 457-12.

199. The total expenditure on the school amounted last year to Rs 1,398-14 against an income of Rs 457-12-0 from fees and fines, so that the actual cost to the State for this institution was Rs. 941-2-9.

200. The school sent up 13 candidates to the last Vernacular Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division, against as many of the year preceding. But unfortunately the first boy, a very intelligent lad, from whom much was expected, died of fever only a few days before the Examination, while another pupil could not attend the Examination through illness. Of the remainder 5 came out successful, 2 in the second and 3 in the third division. All things considered the result was satisfactory.

201. I visited this school in March last and noticed that the institution was doing good and useful work.

202. *The State Model Schools in the interior.*—During the year under review there were 12 Model schools in the interior against the same number of the preceding year. These had a roll call of 644 pupils with a daily attendance and monthly average of 397 and 596 respectively, the corresponding number for the preceding year being 650, 395 and 586. There was thus a decrease of 6 in the nominal roll last year while the daily attendance and the monthly average of pupils increased by 2 and 10 respectively.

203. The Model Schools in the interior could last year manage to enroll 14 boys only for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division, against 30 of the previous year. This unsatisfactory result is ascribed by the Inspector to the general ill health of the examinees.

204. *The Grants-in-aid system.*—In trying to elaborate the Grants-in-aid system in Cooch Behar the Department has been following the footsteps of educationists under the Government of Bengal, though the work is more arduous than in Bengal on account of the paucity in the number of wealthy and influential zemindars in the interior. But the system is working steadily, though slowly, and if the endeavour to secure the interest of the local jotedars in the cause of education be unremittingly kept up it is hoped some measure of success will, ere long, be attained.

205. *Middle English Schools.*—The following table summarises the condition of the Middle English schools in the State:—

Names of Schools.	STRENGTH.		LANGUAGES STUDIED.		EXPENDITURE.		
	Roll on the 31st March 1892.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sobraschere	61	38	17	44	420 0 0	516 7 0	936 7 0
Kharsharia	66	45	23	88	300 0 0	358 15 3	658 15 3
Haldibari	65	32	43	22	300 0 0	306 0 0	600 0 0
Per Mekhiguni	73	24	44	28	360 0 0	169 0 0	520 0 0
Total	265	137	127	182	1,380 0 0	1,355 12 3	2,735 12 3

206. From the foregoing table it will be seen that there were 4 Middle English Schools in the State last year against as many of the year preceding; on the 31st of March last there was a roll-call of 264 pupils with an average daily attendance of 137. As the corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 295 and 165, last year there was therefore a decrease of 30 in the nominal roll of pupils and of 28 in their average daily attendance. The average strength and attendance of each School accordingly declined from 73.7 and 41.2 to 66 and 34.2. The total expenditure amounted last year to Rs. 2,715-6-3 of which the State paid Rs. 1,380 and the people Rs. 1,335-6-3. The revision of the establishment of the Gobrachara school, effected in August 1890, with a view to find money for the Sub-divisional Entrance schools, reduced the State share of the expenditure for Middle English Schools during the year under report. The people's share fell short by Rs. 158-15-3 owing, it is reported, to the Managers of the Per-Mekligunj school stopping payment on account of tension of feelings with the Secretary.

207. *The Gobrachara school.*—There were at the close of the year 61 pupils on the roll of this school. Of these 38 attended daily on an average, against 77 and 48 respectively of the year preceding. This shows that the roll call of the school decreased last year by 16 and the average daily attendance by 10. In addition to the causes tending to affect the strength and attendance of all the Schools in the State, the withdrawal of pupils from the Middle English Schools was due, to a certain extent, to the opening of the Entrance Schools in the Sub-Divisions.

208. On this subject the Inspector writes:—

"A higher standard of education being now within easy reach of all who wish, and able to profit by High English Education, many prefer to go to the Entrance Schools direct to doing so through the medium of the Middle English Schools. A desire to minimise the cost, coupled with the question of distance of the Jenkin's School, led many a parent heretofore to send their children to the village Schools first. Now none but those whose circumstances oblige them to take advantage of the Middle English scholarships would wish to stay for their preliminary lessons in the Anglo-Vernacular schools. I am therefore not very anxious for the loss of pupils in any of the Middle English schools. The pupils had not altogether gone out of the influence of the Educational Department but have simply been transferred from one class of books to another."

209. The total expenditure of the Gobrachara school amounted to Rs. 936-7, of which the State paid Rs. 420 and contributions from private sources came to Rs. 516-7; much credit is due to the Mustafis of Gobrachara for contributing the greater part of the local income of this school with commendable punctuality.

210. The school sent up three candidates to the last Middle Scholarship Examinations of the Rajshye Division; two came out successful, one in the English and the other in the Vernacular scholarship test. The result was very satisfactory and reflects credit on the Head Master, Babu Sree Nath Banerjee and the Head Pundit Prasanna Kumar Sirkar.

211. *The Khorkhoria school.*—The roll call of this school decreased last year from 70 to 66, but the daily attendance improved from 40 to 43.

212. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 658-15-3 the State paid Rs. 300, and subscriptions from private sources came up to Rs. 358-15-3.

213. The Inspector writes:—

"Secretary Chandra Kishore Nandy, who takes a great deal of interest in the welfare of the school, is taking steps to build for it a house with corrugated iron sheets. He has volunteered for the purpose a subscription of Rs. 200 from his own pocket, means to raise an equal sum from the other managers, and has asked my permission to spend Rs. 150 from the accumulated fund of the school. I have assured him that I will very gladly allow him to do so, so soon as I have procured the necessary sanction from you."

214. The school sent up one boy to the last Vernacular Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division, but being very ill at the time, he attended the examination only in name and could not pass.

215. *The Haldibary school.*—The year closed with 65 boys on the roll of the Haldibary school ; of these 32 attended daily on an average. The corresponding numbers for the year preceding having been 70 and 36, there was last year a decrease of 5 in the strength and of 4 in the attendance of this school. These small decreases, it is stated by the Inspector, need not cause any anxiety.

216. The expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 600, the share of the contribution by the State and the people being equal. The Haldibary jute merchants contributed handsomely to the support of this school.

217. The school sent up two candidates to the last competitive examination of the Rajshye Division ; but owing to repeated attacks of fever, one absented himself and the other failed in passing.

218. *The Per-Mekligunj school.*—Owing to internal dissensions among the managers, this school is reported to have been in a very bad condition last year. Its roll-call decreased from 78 to 72 and its attendance from 41 to 24. As the members did not pay their subscriptions regularly, the teachers went without pay for months together. The State grant of the school was stopped, and only allowed at the end of the year under my special orders. The people contributed only Rs. 160 against Rs. 360 paid by the State for the support of this school. Steps are being taken to re-organise the school on a more secure basis.

* The Sunity College.
The Dinbata Night School.
The Snulder Night School.
The Moynaguri Sanskrit Tolu.

219. *The Middle Vernacular schools.*—On the 31st of March last there were 22 Middle Vernacular schools in the State, including the 4 special schools noted on the margin*.

220. These schools had last year a roll-call of 821 pupils, with a daily attendance and monthly average of 479 and 730 respectively. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year being 841, 533 and 810, there was last year a decrease of 20 in the nominal roll, of 54 in the daily attendance and of 80 in the monthly average of pupils. In other words each school lost about 1 boy in its roll-number, over two boys in the average daily attendance, and about 4 boys in the monthly average of pupils.

221. The total expenditure on the middle vernacular schools amounted last year to Rs. 5,159-10-6 of which the State paid Rs. 2,730 against Rs. 2,945, in the year preceding.

222. The following table summarizes the condition of the Primary schools :—

Names of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of students.		Expenditure.		
		Roll on 31st March 1892.	Average daily attendance.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.
<i>Aided.</i>						
Upper primary ...	29	1,038	693	1,980 0 0	1,257 15 6	3,237 15 6
Lower primary schools for boys	111	3,324	2,092	4,696 8 0	3,569 6 9	8,265 14 9
Night schools for adults	23	458	302	670 8 0	146 8 0	817 0 0
Girl Schools	3	42	30	87 0 0	6 0 0	93 0 0
Total	166	4,867	3,117	7,434 0 0	4,979 14 3	12,413 14 3
<i>Un-aided.</i>						
Upper primary ...	2	59	48	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0
Lower primary schools	47	1,276	842	.....	1,197 11 0	1,197 0 0
Night schools for adults	16	258	176	.....	92 8 0	92 8 0
Girl schools	4	50	36	.....	.....	.....
Total	69	1,641	1,102	.....	1,302 3 0	1,302 3 0
GRAND TOTAL	235	6,498	4,219	7,434 0 0	6,282 1 3	13,716 1 3

From the foregoing table it will be noticed that there were 235 Primary schools in the State against 217 of the previous year. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March last was 6,498 with an average daily

attendance of 4,219, the corresponding numbers for the preceding year being 6,399 and 4,198. Thus, during the year under review, with an increase of 18 in the number of these schools there was an increase of 99 in their nominal roll-call, and of 21 in their average daily attendance. Such an increase, even in a year like the past, proves that the desire to obtain primary education is spreading amongst the people. The system followed has been to grant small rewards to *gurus* after inspection on the spot and after conferring with the villagers; those who were found capable and diligent and whose *patshalas* showed signs of progress were rewarded and a healthy spirit of rivalry was thus created which must tend to the improvement of the primary schools.

223. *Upper Primary Schools*.—On the 31st of March last there were 31 Upper Primary Schools in the State of which 29 were aided as in the preceding year, and 2 unaided, opened anew during the past 12 months. Of the aided Upper Primary Schools of 1890 two had gone down considerably and their grants were transferred to deserving unaided schools of this class.

224. The number of pupils on the rolls of the above 31 schools was 1092, of whom 741 attended daily on an average. In the preceding year 29 schools had 1102 boys on their rolls with an average daily attendance of 724. The average strength and attendance of each school decreased last year from 38 and 25 to 35 and 24 respectively. In fact the improvement effected in those schools during 1890-91 was lost during the year under review and the schools now stand exactly where they did in 1889-90.

225. The expenditure on the Upper Primary schools amounted to Rs. 3,249-15-6, of which the State paid Rs. 1,980 and the people Rs. 1,269-15-6 against Rs. 1,920 and Rs. 1,506-2, respectively, of the year preceding. The State share of the expenditure increased last year by Rs. 60 owing to all these schools having drawn the full amount of the State grant for 12 months whereas in the previous year some had been in existence, for a portion of the session only. The people not being in good condition the *Gurus* dues fell partly into arrears, and accordingly the people's contributions for the Upper Primary Schools were less last year by Rs. 236-2-6. In other words every teacher of an Upper Primary School received, on an average, about Rs. 7-10 less compared with his gain in the preceding year.

226. In December last, 24 Upper Primary Schools sent up 41 candidates to the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division. Of these so many as 12 remained absent owing to illness. Of the remaining 29, 8 came out successful against 20 of the preceding year out of a total of 46 sent up for Examination. A student from the Pinhata night school headed the list, and a girl, Subala Sundari Sen, from the Sunity College stood second among the successful Upper Primary Scholars. To each of these an Upper Primary Scholarship of Rs. 3 per mensem was awarded to enable them to read for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination.

227. *Lower Primary Schools*.—On the 31st of March last there were 158 Lower Primary Schools in the State, of which 111 were aided and 47 unaided. In the preceding year there were 108 aided and 35 unaided schools of this class, so that there was last year an increase of three in the number of aided and of 12 in that of the unaided institutions.

228. The year closed with 4,600 pupils on the rolls of the 158 Lower Primary Schools in the State; of these pupils 2934 attended daily on an average. The corresponding numbers for the 143 schools of the preceding year were 4,442 and 2934, so that with an increase of 15 in the number of schools, the roll number increased by 158 while the average daily attendance of pupils remained exactly the same.

229. The total expenditure on the Lower Primary Schools amounted last year to Rs. 9,463-9-9, of which the State paid Rs. 4,696-8 and the people Rs. 4,767-1-9. In the preceding year the State had paid Rs. 4,448-8 for the support of 108 schools and the people Rs. 4,498-0-9 for that of the 143 institutions.

230. The Lower Primary Scholarship Examinations were, as in the year preceding, held simultaneously in the Sudder, Dinbata and Mekligunj centres. The following table compares the result for the past two years.

Centres of Examination.	1890-91.								1891-92.								REMARKS.
	No. of schools that sent up candidates.	No. of candidates.	No. PASSED.				No. of absentees.	No. of schools that sent up candidates.	No. of candidates.	No. PASSED.				No. of absentees.			
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.				1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.				
Sudder ...	34	68	11	14	...	25	12	39	67	20	9	...	29	5			
Dinbata ...	34	62	9	8	...	17	4	27	45	16	8	...	24	4			
Mekligunj ...	28	73	18	15	...	33	23	29	51	10	10	...	20	17			
Total ...	96	203	38	37	...	75	39	95	163	46	27	...	73	26			

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 95 *patshalas* sent up 163 candidates last year against 203 that appeared from 96 schools in the year preceding. The number of candidates that were actually examined was however 137 as 26 of those that had sent in their names remained absent on the dates of the examinations. On the result of the examination 73 or more than 53 per cent of the candidates were deemed fit to pass, 49 being placed in the 1st Division, and 27 in the 2nd. In the preceding year 75 boys had passed out of 203 that were enrolled, and the 164 that were examined. Comparatively therefore the result of the past year was good, and creditable to the *Gurus* concerned. It is worthy of note that the number of candidates passed last year in the 1st Division was almost double of that in the 2nd Division, whereas in the year preceding the numbers were about equal.

231. *Night Schools*.—On the 31st of March last there were 39 Night Schools in the State of which 23 were aided and 16 unaided. In the preceding year there were in all 38 schools i. e., 25 aided and 13 unaided. During the year under report, 2 night schools of the Mekligunj Circle ceased to exist and on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector of schools their grants were transferred to deserving unaided *patshalas* in that Sub-Division. Against this, three fresh night schools were opened during the year, so that the net result was an increase of one in the number of these institutions.

232. On the last day of the official year just closed there were 714 pupils on the roll of the night schools and of them 478 attended daily on an average. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 753 and 478.

233. The expenditure on the night schools amounted to Rs. 909-8 of which the State paid Rs. 670-8 and the income from local sources came to 239. In the preceding year the State had paid Rs. 762 and the people Rs. 239-8; so that though the State share decreased last year by Rs. 91-8 the peoples' share remained stationary; this is satisfactory. Last year one night school sent up one candidate to the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination of the Rajshye Division and he came out successful in the 2nd Division, having stood first in the general list of the successful Upper Primary scholars. To the general Examination of the Lower Primary schools 11 night schools sent up 17 candidates in March last, and excluding the two absentees, 10 of the remaining 15 came out successful, 7 in the 1st Division and three in the 2nd. In the preceding year two had passed the Upper Primary and eight the Lower Primary Scholarship Examinations and among the successful candidates there were only 4 boys in the 1st Division. The present result is therefore very satisfactory and creditable to the teachers of the night schools.

234. I visited the Dinbata night school in December last and was greatly pleased with what I saw, such institutions as I have remarked in my inspection memo. deserve encouragement.

235. *Girls' School.*—On the 31st of March last, there were 7 Lower Primary Girls' Schools in the State against as many of the year preceding. One aided Girls' School was abolished during the year and its grant was transferred to a good *patshala*, but against this a new girls' school was opened and is now being supported only by periodical rewards. With the Sunity College and the Dinbata and Mekligunj Girls' Schools, which are returned with Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary Schools according to the class of grant from which each is supported, the total number of Girls' Schools in the State was 10 during the year against as many of that preceding.

236. Last year closed with 92 pupils on the roll of the seven Lower Primary Girls' Schools in the State, and of them 66 attended daily on an average. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year being 102 and 62, there was a decrease of 10 in the roll-call, but an increase of 4 in the average daily attendance of pupils. The total number of Girls under instruction in the State was last year 214 against 226 of the year preceding.

237. The expenditure incurred by the State in maintaining the Lower Primary Girls' Schools amounted last year to Rs. 87 against Rs. 114 of the year preceding. The decrease of Rs. 27 was occasioned by the abolition of one Girls' School. The girls pay no fees; these schools are supported entirely by the State. The total contribution of the State, including Her Highness the Maharanee's subscription towards the maintenance of the Sunity College, was Rs. 904-10-6 against Rs. 1,100 of the year preceding. There was no necessity for purchasing any furniture for the Sunity College last year, and no prizes were also distributed to the girls. This brought down the cost by about Rs. 200.

238. *Social position.*—The following table shows the social position and religion of the pupils reading in the different classes of Schools in the State:—

Names of Schools.	RELIGION				SOCIAL POSITION.				REMARKS.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.	Upper class.	Middle class.	Lower class.	Total.	
Higher class English	292	85	8	385	6	280	99	385	
Middle class English	119	145	.....	264	13	148	108	264	
Middle class vernacular	1,106	506	18	1,630	25	923	682	1,630	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
Upper Primary Schools	719	845	28	1,092	2	512	578	1,092	
Lower Primary Schools	3,019	1,510	71	4,600	.....	1,103	3,497	4,600	
Night	551	157	6	714	.....	213	501	714	
Girls'	51	40	1	92	6	42	44	92	
Muktaps	.....	65	.....	65	.....	18	47	65	
Indigenous	11	10	.....	21	.....	.....	21	21	
Total	5,868	2,863	132	8,863	52	3,239	4,573	8,863	

It will be seen that out of 8,863 pupils reading in the different classes of schools in the State, 5,868 were Hindus and 2,863 Mahomedans. The proportion of the Mahomedan population to the Hindus in Cooch Behar is 1 to 3-4. The returns show that this proportion is fully borne out by the number of pupils of both creeds in our schools.

239. The Inspector of schools writes :—

"An analysis of the foregoing table also shows that, of 8,863 pupils, only 52 belonged to the upper and the rest to the middle and the lower classes of society. It is my humble conviction that a greater part of even these 52 are children of foreigners."

240. *Expenditures on Primary and Secondary Education.*—The maintenance of the Primary and Secondary schools cost the State Rs. 20,718-5 against Rs. 19,778-14-8 of the preceding year. The excess expenditure was entirely met from other sub-heads of the Education Budget as well as from the accumulated Fee-fund of the State schools set free for the benefit of the Department, and that is why the normal grant for Education was not exceeded.

241. The cost of superintendence and miscellaneous charges amounted to Rs. 6,386-14-6, against Rs. 6,300-15 of the year preceding. The periodical increment to the salary of the Deputy Inspector of schools having, under His Highness' orders, been made annual with retrospective effect, instead of being biennial as was originally sanctioned by the State Council, a sum of Rs. 280 was drawn by that officer in January last, and this sum, as well as the officiating allowance granted to the subordinate inspecting officers during the absence of the Inspector on privilege leave, increased the inspection charges. With the exception of the expenditure for scholarship, the total outlay of the State in maintaining the Primary and Secondary schools amounted to Rs. 27,105-8-6 against Rs. 26,074-13-3 of the previous year.

242. The following Statement exhibits in detail the expenditure under the several heads :—

Head of Expenditure.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT.				Grand Total.
	Pay actually drawn.	Travelling allowance drawn.	Peon and contingent allowance drawn.	Total.	
Inspector of Schools ...	Rs. A. P. 1,730 0 0	Rs. A. P. 751 6 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 2,481 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2,481 6 0
Offg. ditto. ditto ...	81 15 9	91 8 0	.....	123 7 9	123 7 9
Dy. Inspector of do. ...	1,180 0 0	522 12 0	77 0 0	1,729 12 0	1,729 12 0
Offg. ditto. ditto. ...	18 11 0	121 8 0	7 0 0	142 3 0	142 3 0
Circle Pundits ...	717 9 4	.....	46 0 0	763 9 4	763 9 4
Offg. ditto. ...	84 10 8	.....	2 0 0	86 10 8	86 10 8
Office Establishment...	405 0 0	1 10 0	254 8 9	670 18 9	670 18 9
	4,062 14 9	1,488 12 0	896 8 9	5,947 14 6	5,947 14 6
Rewards to Gurus ...	...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Miscellaneous charges*	...	...	...	189 0 0	189 0 0
Charges included in the Broad sheet of Schools for the State ...	...	...	...	20,718 5 0	20,718 5 0
Total ...				27,105 8 6	27,105 8 6

* Furniture for Bhairabkutesh school ...	Rs. A. P. 20 0 0
Binding charges of the Calcutta Gazette ...	10 0 0
Purchase of books for State schools...	15 0 0
Rewards to teachers ...	24 0 0
Charges for Sanskrit Scholarship Examination ...	20 0 0
Charges for Primary Scholarship Examination ...	40 0 0
TOTAL ...	139 0 0

243. *Comparison with neighbouring Districts.*—The following table compares our educational position with that of the neighbouring Districts of the Rajshye Division. Assuming the number of male children of School-going age to be 15 per cent of the total male population, the number of boys, who ought to have been going to school, would amount to 45,368. We have now enrolled 8,863 pupils, of whom only 214 are girls. Therefore 19 boys, out of every hundred, are now at school in the State, whereas the average for the Rajshye Division is only 12 as is seen from para 88 of the report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1889-90. But however satisfactory our position may comparatively appear to be there is no doubt that very much yet remains to be done.

No.	Districts.	Male population.	Number of boys of school going age.	Number of boys at school.	Percentage of boys at school to boys of school going age.	REMARKS.
1	Dinagepur ...	782,292	117,344	15,988	13	Vide para 88 of the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal for 1889-90. The figures for 1889-91 were still less, as the total number of pupils in the Primary schools of Bengal decreased by 14,000 during 1890-91.
2	Julpiguri ...	805,555	45,833	5,810	12	
3	Rajshye ...	660,226	99,034	10,735	10	
4	Rangpur ...	1,067,701	160,155	15,704	9	
5	Cooch Behar ...	302,457	45,368	8,863	19	
						For 1891-92.

244. *Inspection.*—The following table shows the work done by the Inspector of Schools and the subordinate inspecting officers :—

Name.	Designation.	Circle.	No of schools under inspection.	No of visits paid.	No of miles travelled.	Amount of travelling allowance.
Babu Bhuban Mohan Dutta ...	Inspector of Schools	.....	284	907	2,153	Rs. A. P. 751 6 0
„ Bhagabati Churn Banerjee ...	Offg. Ditto.	.....	284	25	234	91 8 0
„ Bhagabatty Charan Banerjee ...	Dy. Inspector	Mekliganj..	106	817	2,519	522 12 0
„ Raj Kumar Sen ...	Offg. Ditto.	ditto.	108	57	456	121 8 0
				706	5,362	1,487 2 0
Babu Raj Kumar Sen ...	Circle Pandit	Sudder ...	79	198	.....	.....
Ramani Mohan Datta ...	Offg. ditto	ditto.	79	27	.....	.....
„ Siva Prasad Goje ...	Circle Ditto	Matabhanga	42	211	.....	.....
		

245. The Inspector of Schools, Babu Bhuban Mohun Dutt, has worked satisfactorily during the year and, from the report submitted by him, it is observed that the Subordinate officers of the Department worked to his entire satisfaction.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, THE JENKINS' SCHOOL AND THE BOARDING INSTITUTIONS.

246. *Number.*—The Victoria College, at the end of the fourth year of its existence, had 118 students on the rolls on the 31st of March 1892, as against 124 on the 31st March of the preceding year. The average number daily present was 39. The decrease in the number of students on the rolls is probably due to the fact that many students left the College after the Durga Puja holidays owing to the increased cost of living in Cooch Behar.

247. The largest numbers were reached in the months of July, August and September, during which months the numbers were 149, 147 and 139 respectively. During these months the average numbers daily present were 105, 120.7 and 115.5.

256. *Cost of the College.*—The table shows the expenditure for the year and the cost of educating each student :—

No. of Students on the roll on 31st March 1892.	Average number daily present.	Average number monthly present.	EXPENDITURE.			Income from fines &c.	Approximate cost per annum for each student.
			Establishment.	Contingent.	Total.		
118	39	103	14,945 2 2	421 9 0	15,366 11 2	48 4 0	129 12 10

257. *Law classes.*—During the year, Law classes were regularly held.

258. *Cost of the Law classes.*—The following table shows the attendance, fee-income and expenditure in connection with them :—

No. of student on rolls on 31st March 1892.	Monthly average number.	No. daily present.	State grant.	Income from fees and fines.	Total.	Expenditure.	Approximate cost of educating each person per annum.
14	11	9	324 0 0	276 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	Met from the State. 23 2 3

265. *Religion and caste distribution of the students.*—The following table shews the religions and caste distribution of the students on the rolls on March 31st 1892.

Brahmin ...	...	...	48
Baidya ...	...	...	10
Kayastha ..	...	...	49
Rajbangshi ...	...	...	3
Brahmo ...	...	...	1
Christian ...	...	...	...
Mahomedan ...	...	...	4
Other castes ...	...	...	3
Total ...			118

266. Considering the total number of students admitted to the College during the year, it appears that they are chiefly drawn from the districts of Dacca, Pubna, Mymensing, Faridpur, Khulna and the 24 Pergunnahs:—Six only were natives of Cooch Behar and 7 came from Assam. Hence it appears that the students, as a whole, came from districts already provided with the means of higher Education and only joined the Victoria College, because it was free or because they had friends living in the town.

Probably the fact that from next session the College ceases to be free will cause a diminution in the number of students coming from outside the State.

267. The conduct of the students was, on the whole, satisfactory. Some of the Professors complained of want of attention and respectful bearing on the part of certain students during lectures, but such cases are rare, and a firm bearing and some tact on the part of the teacher is all that is required to meet them.

268. *Physical Education.*—Cooch Behar is somewhat behind the rest of Bengal in the matter of Physical Education. Most Colleges have a properly equipped gymnasium in which the students work at certain definite times under proper supervision. Neither the College nor the Jenkins' school possesses a gymnasium, nor is there any person attached to the Educational staff competent to act as a gymnastic instructor. I see from the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, that Presidency College, Hughly College, Dacca College, Krishnagar College and Rajshye College all have gymnastic classes; and at the last College the attendance is compulsory, and no student is promoted from one class to another until he has passed a certain physical test. In several of the Bengal Colleges the students are regularly drilled, and attendance at drill is compulsory on all who do not take part in the other College games and exercises.

269. As regards schools the Director says 'almost every school has a Gymnastic teacher of its own, with sufficient apparatus, such as paralld bars, dumb-bells, foot-balls and so on; and teachers have been entertained in some instances to give instruction in drill.'

270. This being the case. I fear that the Victoria College, which has no gymnasium, and the Jenkins' school, which has neither gymnasium nor play-ground of its own, must be considered behind the times. The Head-master of the Jenkins' school in his Annual Report writes:—

"There is no provision in the school for Physical Education. There is no gymnasium where the boys can practise exercises, nor is there a play-ground attached to the school, where they can engage in country games and sports. So long as these wants are not removed it is not possible for myself or the assistant masters to show any interest in the boys' sports and games, except by explaining to them the great importance of physical education and its close relation to success in practical life."

271. There is also a complaint to the same effect from the Superintendent of the Boarding Institution. I hope, therefore, that something may be shortly done to remedy these defects.

272. *Conduct of the Officers.*—Mr. Wood writes as follows:—

"The Professors of the College have, on the whole, discharged their duties with zeal and ability. The Head-master of the Jenkins' School has continued to show his earnest desire for

the welfare of the interests entrusted to him. The clerk of the College has performed his onerous duties entirely to my satisfaction. I wish to take this opportunity of pointing out the difficulty under which the College labours owing to the small initial pay given to the Professors.

"Really competent men will not remain long on the staff, and, during the year under report, the College lost three valuable members of the staff at one time; I think the minimum initial pay should be Rs. 150 and I wish to recommend particularly the cases of the present Professors of Sanskrit, Science and Philosophy, who are all drawing salaries below this amount, to your favourable consideration."

273. Mr. Wood himself performed his duties most satisfactorily taking the greatest interest in his work and sparing no pains in securing the best possible results.

274. *The tenure of M. A. Scholarships.*—I think it desirable that some change should be made in the conditions of tenure of the M. A. scholarships. They should be made to extend over the whole of the course of preparation, instead of terminating as now, some six months before the examination.

275. The result of the present arrangement is that students cease to attend lectures after the expiration of their scholarship, and often do not go in for the examination at all; since the foundation of the College only two scholars have actually appeared in the M. A. examination.

JENKINS' SCHOOL.

276. *Establishment.*—The following officers were on the establishment of the school on 31st of March 1892.

SUPERIOR SERVICE.

Babu Kunja Behary Mazumdar, B.A.—*Head Master.*

" Ganga Prosad Das, B.A.—*2nd Master.*

" Padma Nath Das, B. A.—*3rd Master.*

" Prosona Chandra Ganguly.—*4th Master.*

" Prosona Chandra Sen.—*5th Master.*

" Sarat Chandra Roy.—*6th Master.*

" Kailas Nath Chakravarty.—*7th Master.*

" Janoki Nath Roy.—*8th Master.*

" Sri Nath Chowdhury.—*9th Master.*

" Hira Lal Dutta.—*10th Master.*

" Benode Behary Roy, B.A. *1st Additional Master.*

" Guru Das Banerjee.—*2nd Additional Master.*

" Ram Narayan Chowdhury.—*3rd Additional Master.*

" Jamini Kanta Dey.—*4th Additional Master.*

" Mukunda Doyal Basu.—*Head Pundit.*

" Ram Ratan Chakravarty.—*2nd Pundit.*

Moulvie Azizul Islam.—*Persian Teacher.*

Babu Tarapada Chatterjee.—*Clerk.*

" *Inferior Service.*—Nunkoo Sing, peon, Bhadi Shah, peon on leave, Behary Rahni, acting peon.

277. *Changes.*—Babu Guru Das Banerjee, 2nd additional master, was on medical leave from the 1st April 1891 to 3rd November 1891. Babu Hara Sankor Chakravarty officiated for him during his absence. Babu Hira Lal Dutt, 10th master, was on privilege leave on half pay from December 9th to March 9th 1892, Babu Hara Sankor Chakravarty officiated for him. Babu Bira Chandra Sinha, M.A., 2nd Master, was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the College from the 1st July 1891, and Babu Ganga Prosad Das, B.A., 3rd master, was promoted to the second mastership, and Babu Padma Nath Das, B.A. was appointed 3rd master.

278. *Attendance.*—The number of pupils on the 31st of March, 1892, was 401, against 426 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 25 pupils.

The decrease is owing to the establishment of Entrance schools in the Sub-divisions. The average monthly number in attendance was 405, and the average number present daily was 304, which is 76 per cent of the number on the roll.

279. Of the 401 pupils on the rolls, 169 were non-paying students of whom 89 were Rajguns, 16 scholars, and 114 ordinary free students. The total number of free students on March 31st 1891, was 142.

280. It is desirable that some definite plan should be adopted with reference to the election of free students. Hitherto the number has been variable. [submitted proposals on this point in my letter No. 283 of the 15th January 1892.

281. *Social positions of scholars.*—Of the 401 pupils on the rolls, 24 belonged to the upper class of society, 307 to the middle class, and 70 to the lower class. The number of Cooch Behary boys was 101:—

Brahmins	...	...	...	...	9
Kumars	...	...	...	...	20
Karjis	...	...	...	...	9
Isors	...	...	...	...	5
Kayasthas	...	...	...	...	9
Rajbansis	...	...	...	...	25
Other Hindu castes	...	...	...	...	10
Musulmans	...	...	...	...	14

282. *University Entrance Examination.*—In the last Entrance Examination 29 candidates appeared from the Jenkins' School, of whom 14 passed; 3 in the first division, 8 in the second division, and 3 in the 3rd division, against a total of 11 in the preceding year.

283. *Receipt.*—The amount of fees and fines collected and remitted to the Treasury during the year was Rs. 4,288-8 against Rs. 4,930-2 of the preceding year. The decrease is owing to falling off in the numbers on the roll and the increase off free students.

284. *Expenditure.*—The total outlay on the school during the year was Rs. 9,698-10-9, as against Rs. 8,345-15-9 of the year before. The increase is due to the periodical increment of the regular staff. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 23-8-8 against Rs. 19-9-5 of 1890-91. The cost to the State was Rs. 13-5-6 and Rs. 10-3-11 was met from fees.

285. *Moral teaching.*—The resident Minister of the New Dispensation Church gives two lectures a week to the boys of the school; but as His Highness has made attendance at these lectures optional, the boys do not attend them regularly. There are abundant opportunities of impressing good principles upon the boys during the ordinary course of instruction, and as the attention of the masters has been especially drawn to the necessity of doing this, I do not doubt that full advantage will be taken of them.

In addition to this, a short catechism is being prepared, based upon the English Church catechism and on one which is in use among the English Jews. This, adapted as it will be, to the needs of Indian students, should be a useful addition to the means of imparting moral instruction.

RAJGUN BOARDING INSTITUTION.

286. *Income and Expenditure.*—The money sanctioned for this institution for the year under report was Rs. 7,280 including the maintenance allowance of two Sanyals, Seetesh Chandra Sanyal and Jadav Chandra Sanyal, and Rs. 7,279-7-9, as given below, was spent, shewing a nominal saving of annas 8 and pies 3. The cost of educating each Rajgun boarder was about Rs. 14-6 per month.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Superintendent	3,300	0	0
2. Assistant Tutor	179	0	0
3. Clerk	300	0	0
4. Cooks	144	0	0
5. Servants	144	0	0
6. Washerman	120	0	0
7. Barber	36	0	0
8. Sweeper	66	0	0
9. Diet	2,000	0	0
10. Clothing and bedding	175	0	0
11. Books	29	15	0
12. Stationery	63	0	0
13. Purchase and repairing furniture and kitchen utensils	23	0	0
14. Contingencies	30	0	8
15. Allowance to two Sanyals	690	0	0
Total	7,279	7	9

287. *Extraordinary expenditure.*—There was an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 85 on account of examination fees of two boarders, and the expenses incurred by Kumar Bipra Narayan in going down to Calcutta for the B.A. examination.

288. *Admission.*—Five boys were admitted into the institution in 1891-92.

289. *Death &c.*—One boy died, while at home, during the Cholera epidemic; the names of three were struck off.

290. *Number.*—The total number of Boarders was the same as in the last year viz., 39 as shewn below :—

No.	Class.				School or College attended.
1	4th year	...	...	...	Victoria College.
2	2nd year	...	...	...	Ditto
2	1st Class	...	...	...	Jenkins' School.
1	2nd class	...	...	...	Ditto
4	3rd class	...	...	...	Ditto
3	4th class	...	...	...	Ditto
8	5th class	...	...	...	Ditto
8	6th class	...	...	...	Ditto
3	7th class	...	...	...	Ditto
5	8th class	...	...	...	Ditto
2	9th class	...	...	...	Ditto

Out of 39 boys, three belonged to the College, of whom two went up for the University examinations, but both failed and one was promoted from the 1st year to the 2nd year class. Of the rest 10 were absent from the Institution at the time of the examinations. Therefore only 26 boys are to be taken into account. Of these 2 obtained double promotion, 13 single, and 11 were not promoted. Of this number, three were admitted very late in the year. Comparatively speaking, the results of the examination in the school was not quite as good as last year.

291. *Assistant Tutor.*—Babu Sarat Chandra Chuckerbutty B. A., the Assistant tutor, resigned his post on the 31st of December 1891 and Babu Kamakshya Prasad Bose, B. A., succeeded him on January 2nd, 1892.

292. *Physical training.*—Nothing systematic was done in the way of physical training for want of necessary apparatus. But, as a rule, the boys were made to play native out-door games.

293. *Reading room.*—Another reading room is necessary, as the higher class boys have no room where they can read with the Superintendent. He managed for some time to hold a class in the Verandah of his house; but this arrangement proved inconvenient.

294. *The College Boarding Institution.*—The number of boarders at the end of the year under report, was 41, as against 35 of the preceding year, the average monthly attendance being 55, and the highest number 78. The decrease is due to the fact that many students left after the Durga Puja holidays owing to the increased cost of living in Cooch Behar. We have lately been obliged to raise the charge for boarding in the Boarding Institution to Rs. 5-8 during the months from January to June, and to Rs. 6 per month for the rest of the year. Compared with the charges at other Hostels in Bengal these are very high. I find from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1890-91, that the average charge in the Hostels attached to the Bengal Colleges is Rs. 4 per month, made up as follows:—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Food	...	...	...	...	2	11	6
Servant	...	...	...	...	0	11	6
Rent and Taxes...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Sundries	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Total					4	0	0

295. In ten of the Hostels the total monthly charges fell between Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8.

296. Mr. Wood writes:—

"I have gone carefully into this question of expense with the Superintendent of the Boarding Institution, but we have not been able to see any way of reducing the charge for boarding without changing in a way that is not desirable both the quality and quantity of the food supplied".

Income and Expenditure.

Months.	No. of boarders.	INCOME.			Expenditure.	Savings.	Deficit.	Net savings.
		State grant.	Boarding fees.	TOTAL.				
Balance of the last year.	...	.....	11 6 9	11 6 9	.....	11 6 9	.....	.....
March 1891	...	25 0 0	172 6 0	197 6 0	202 9 9	.....	5 3 9	.....
April "	35	25 0 0	111 1 9	136 1 9	135 9 9	0 8 0	.....	.....
May "	30	25 0 0	62 11 0	87 11 0	69 3 9	18 7 3	.....	.....
June "	42	25 0 0	139 8 3	164 8 3	121 15 0	42 9 3	.....	.....
July "	70	25 0 0	400 11 9	425 11 9	408 6 9	17 5 0	.....	.....
August "	78	25 0 0	452 12 0	477 12 0	495 8 0	.....	17 12 0	.....
September "	73	25 0 0	407 7 3	432 7 3	442 11 3	.....	10 4 0	.....
October "	62	25 0 0	209 11 3	234 11 3	251 1 0	.....	16 5 9	.....
November "	62	25 0 0	342 7 0	367 7 0	355 15 9	11 7 3	.....	.....
December "	62	25 0 0	330 12 0	355 12 0	360 0 3	.....	4 4 3	.....
January 1892	59	25 0 0	310 13 6	335 13 6	344 13 0	.....	8 15 6	.....
February "	48	25 0 0	260 1 3	285 1 3	275 12 3	9 5 0	.....	.....
March "	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	300	.....	3,211 13 9	3,511 13 9	3,463 10 6	111 0 6	62 13 3	48 3 3

297. *Health &c.*—The health of the boarders was, on the whole, good. Considerable improvements in the sanitary conditions of the Institution were made during the year. New houses and latrines were built, and drains were dug to carry off the water which used to lie about and under the houses during the rainy season.

MEDICAL.

298. *General remarks.*—The year under review has been in some respects healthier than the previous year. Instead of the wide-spread epidemic of cholera in 1890-91, there have been but a few sporadic cases of the disease, except at Mathabhanga, at which Sub-division, according to the Native Doctor's report, there was a mild out-break.

299. Further, although Influenza appeared again in the State, it was, as a general rule, in a much milder form than the epidemic which visited us in the previous year, Dinhat having suffered most from its ravages.

300. Malarial fevers, on the other hand, have been much more prevalent, nearly twice as many cases having been treated in the Sudder Dispensary as in the previous year. The probable explanation lies in the fact of the failure of the monsoon, and the consequent absence of floods.

301. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of hospitals and dispensaries remains unaltered, the following being a list of them :—

1. The Sudder Charitable Dispensary.
2. The Dinhat " "
3. The Mathabhanga, " "
4. The Mekligunj " "
5. The Police and Military Hospital, Sudder.
6. The Jail " "
7. The Haldibari Charitable Dispensary.
8. The Phulbari " "

302. The two last named have accommodation for out-patients only.

303. The Sudder Dispensary is conveniently situated, and, as far as the main building goes, is suitable, in all respects, for the satisfactory treatment of both In and Out-patients. Its surroundings, and its detached buildings, however, require a great deal of alteration and improvement in order to bring the whole up to the standard required in modern times.

304. On this subject Dr. Brown remarks as follows :—

"When on taking over charge from Dr. Hendley I was informed that there was no post-mortem room on the spot, I was not a little surprised, this being a *sine qua non* in every hospital. It often happens that the medical officer in charge of a case that terminates fatally is desirous of making a post-mortem examination in order to satisfy himself of the correctness of the opinion he had formed during life; here, however, this is impossible, as there is no room for the purpose attached to the hospital and this, to say the least, tends to damp the ardour and zeal of a medical officer. Hence, I would strongly advise the erection of a suitable building as early as practicable."

"Further, the latrine in use at present is faulty in every respect, dating back, probably, to a time when the laws of Hygiene were neither so well known nor insisted on as they now are. The latrine is faulty in design and construction, and totally fails to carry out the object for which it was intended, while it is an eye-sore and a blot on the adjacent hospital building. I strongly advise the construction of a pucca latrine on modern lines."

"Again, although cholera appears here regularly, and infectious fevers are likely to occur at any time, no adequate provision has been made for the segregation and proper treatment of such cases. The shed in use for this purpose is a bamboo hut, the floor of which, in the month of March, was so damp and noxious that I trembled lest the convalescents from cholera should, in their weak state, develop some serious complaint produced by cold and damp. If the floor was in such a condition in March, a dry month, its deplorable state may be imagined after heavy rain. In my opinion, a well built pucca building for the reception of such cases is a most pressing necessity, and I trust that steps will soon be taken towards erecting one. This matter has been referred to and insisted on in previous reports."

305. One other point noticed by Dr. Brown is the fact that there is no hedge, fence or wall round the Hospital compound. This being the case, the public use the place as a thorough fare, while cattle constantly stray in, rendering the work of keeping the compound clean a most difficult task. I would suggest the erection of a fence round the grounds.

306. The Native Doctor of Dinhat Dispensary complains of the want of a building for infectious cases. Being on the high road to Cooch Behar some provision should be made in this Dispensary for the segregation of such cases.

307. The Native Doctor of Mekligunj complains of the state of the floor of his Dispensary which is made of earth "which is loose and sandy, making the Dispensary difficult to clean and damp." A pucca floor would be cleaner, safer, less likely to harbour the germs of disease and more comfortable for all concerned. The construction of such a floor is desirable.

308. The Native Doctor of Haldibari complains that, in the rainy season, the Dispensary stands in two feet of water. In his Annual Report for 1890-91. Dr. Hendley drew attention to the fact that the site chosen was not a good one. I hope to visit Haldibari during the coming cold season and will report separately about this.

309. Here also the want of a ward for the treatment of infectious diseases is badly felt and should, if possible, be supplied.

310. *Attendance at each of the Dispensaries.*—The accompanying Table (A) shows the attendance at each of the Dispensaries in the State.

TABLE A.

HOSPITAL.				In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Average daily number of in-patients	Average daily number of Out-patients.
1891-92.								
Sudder Dispensary	...	...	...	475	8,027	8,502	23·4	46·7
Dinhata	"	...	...	144	3,651	3,795	3·7	25·2
Mathabhangha	"	...	...	92	2,120	2,212	2·46	16·89
Mekligunj	"	...	...	72	1,849	1,921	2·45	9·13
Haldibari	"	...	...	.....	1,681	1,681	.....	10·66
Phoolbari	"	...	...	.....	2,267	2,267	.....	14·3
State Jail	"	...	...	309	.....	309	7·8	.....
Police and Military Hospital	...	...	...	905	.....	905	22·4	.....
Phoolkhana and Stables	...	...	...	.....	834	834	.....	6·85
Total				1,997	20,429	22,430	62·21	129·73
1890-91.								
Sudder Dispensary	...	...	...	414	6,995	7,409	20·4	39·6
Dinhata	"	...	...	106	2,752	2,858	4·18	18·33
Mathabhangha	"	...	...	79	1,695	1,774	2·64	11·23
Mekligunj	"	...	...	28	1,562	1,590	·57	9·2
Haldibari	"	...	...	.....	1,301	1,301	.....	9·12
Phoolbari	"	...	...	.....	2,138	2,138	.....	14·43
State Jail	"	...	...	208	.....	208	7·49	.....
Police and Military Hospital	...	...	...	562	.....	562	14·42	.....
Phoolkhana and Stables	...	...	...	.....	555	555	.....	5·1
Total				1,487	16,998	18,485	49·77	107·01

A.—*Sudder.*—There were 475 in-patients and 8,027 out-patients treated during the year, a substantial increase, as compared with the numbers in the previous year, 414 and 6,995 respectively, the total number treated being 8,502 and 7,409 for the corresponding years.

The daily average number of in-patients was 23·4 compared with 20·4 in 1890-91 and of out-patients 46·7 against 39·6.

The increase is largely owing to the greater number of cases of fever but. Dr. Brown is also of opinion that the institution is growing in popularity and that the numbers will continue to increase.

311. B.—*Dinhata.*—Here also there is a very satisfactory increase, there having been 144 in-patients and 3,651 out-patients against 106 and 2,752; or a total of 3,795 against 2,858, an increase of over 900 patients.

312. Mathabhangha shows a decided increase both as regards In and Out-patients; while it is satisfactory to note a great improvement in the attendance at Mekligunj where a large falling off was reported in the previous year.

813. The annexed table (B) gives a list of the prevailing diseases.

TABLE B.

DESCRIPTION OF DISEASES.	OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.		RESULT OF TREATMENT OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.								TOTAL OF OUT AND IN-DOOR PATIENTS.			
	1890-91.	1891-92.	In-door patients.				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remain- ing.	Total.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			In-door patients.		1890-91.	1891-92.								
			1890-91.	1891-92.										
GENERAL DISEASES.														
Malarious fever, ague and remittent	3,831	7,215	167	280	237	14	4	17	8	280	4,048	7,495		
Cholera	217	165	28	25	10	1	.....	14	.....	25	245	190		
Rheumatic affections	923	929	24	20	14	4	2	.....	.....	20	947	949		
Syphilitic ditto	94	93	7	10	5	2	3	.....	.....	10	101	103		
LOCAL DISEASES.														
Goitre	813	937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	813	937		
Respiratory affections	1,098	942	21	28	12	6	1	4	5	28	1,119	970		
Dysentery	414	530	33	45	28	4	.....	12	1	45	447	575		
Diarrhoea	356	391	23	34	21	2	.....	11	.....	34	378	425		
Worms	382	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382	400		
Spleen	464	578	32	27	12	8	5	1	1	27	496	605		
Skin diseases	1,884	2,226	9	10	6	3	.....	.....	1	10	1,893	2,236		

314. *Malarious fever*.—Ague and Remittent.—heads the list with the large total of 7,215 or almost double that of the previous year, an increase considered to be due, as already pointed out, to the scarcity of rain and absence of floods.

(2.) *Cutaneous affections*.—Uncleanly habits and an apathetic disregard for such common skin diseases as scabies (itch) ring-worm and pityriasis, result in the transmission of these diseases through entire families and so over a large section of the community. Care, attention, cleanliness and patient submission to treatment would certainly result, in time, in the total disappearance of these parasitic affections; but this happy result cannot be hoped for as the habits of the people militate against the employment of the essential preventive measures.

(3.) *Respiratory affections*.—Bronchitis and Phthisis are very common, the former being attributable to exposure, especially among the poorer classes; while defective hygienic surroundings, squalor, want, overcrowding in dirty huts, added to a strong hereditary taint, tend to the production of the latter. It is no uncommon occurrence for beggars and destitute persons to come to the hospital in the advanced stages of this malady, too late for medical skill to arrest the downward progress of the disease; and such cases swell the mortality of the hospital, and bring discredit on the institution.

(4.) As might be expected from the dampness of the soil, Rheumatic affections stand high on the list of prevailing diseases; but appear as chronic, rather than acute manifestations of the disease, acute Rheumatism not being common.

(5.) Goitre still continues to send a large contingent of patients for relief to the various Dispensaries; but, in the great majority of cases, this disease is productive of mere inconvenience and not danger; and Dr. Brown states that in no case has he met a patient anxious for the removal of a goitre by operation in consequence of pain or pressure symptoms.

(6.) *Diseases of the spleen*, as might be expected from the prevalence of malarial fevers, are of frequent occurrence, manifesting themselves, as a rule, as a painless enlargement of the organ, and not unfrequently culminating in splenic coehexia with its attendant dangers. A large proportion of the poorer order have enlarged spleen, although they may not be aware of the fact.

(7.) Dysentery has been more common than in the previous year and this may be due to the fact, mentioned above, of the greater prevalence of fever, there being an intimate connection between the two diseases.

(8.) Worms, as is usual throughout India, are a common cause for patients' especially children, being brought to hospital for treatment. Round worms and thread worms are the commonest forms met with, the more formidable tape worm being very rarely seen. Dr. Brown reports that in no case was the dangerous *ankylostomum duodenale* discovered in patients during the year, nor are there any records of it having been found on post-mortem examination.

(9.) There has been a slight increase in the cases of Diarrhoea treated, and a decided decrease in cholera. A few isolated and sporadic cases of the latter occurred in the Sudder in February and March, and of those treated, only one died.

315. Dr. Brown remarks:—

"Since my connection with the State, I have introduced the treatment of these cases with oil of Eucalyptus, a drug which has been very successful in my hands during the last five years, both in extensive epidemics and isolated cases. It is given to the complete exclusion of all other drugs and produces highly satisfactory results. I intend to give it a thorough trial here."

Towards the end of March fears were entertained that cholera would be imported into the State by the pilgrims returning from the bathing festival *Baroonee* in the Ganges. Acting on Dr. Brown's suggestion, His Highness the Maharajah issued orders that steps should be taken to have all the pilgrims detained near Gitalda, so that suspected cases should not be allowed to enter the State. A Hospital Assistant was sent to the spot with a body of police and the pilgrims were allowed a supply of rice at the State expense. Similar steps were also taken at Haldibari, and no cases of cholera occurred.

316. A reference to the annexed Table (C) will show the total mortality from the various diseases treated at all the Dispensaries.

317. Considering the nature of the cases that are treated as In-patients the mortality, 12·06 per cent., cannot be considered very high.

318. The death rate from cholera was high—above the general average—a fact attributable to the number of cases brought in a moribund condition.

Diseases.					No. of cases treated.	No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths of the cases treated.
Malarious fever, ague and remittent	...	...	...	...	280	17	6·07
Cholera	...	...	...	...	25	14	56·00
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	5	2	40·00
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	39	11	28·20
Respiratory affections	...	...	...	...	28	4	14·28
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	45	12	26·66
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	34	11	32·35
Liver diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·00
Spleen	...	...	...	...	27	1	3·70
Ulcer	...	...	...	...	27	1	3·70
Other local diseases	...	...	...	...	62	5	8·06
Debility & old age	...	...	...	...	14	2	14·28
Injuries	...	...	...	...	106	1	·94
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	2	1	50·00
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·00
Total					696	84	12·06

319. Dr. Brown writes as follows :—

"Diarrhoea and Dysentery both show a high death-rate, the majority of cases occurring among the indigent who, without food or shelter, and with very little clothing, are exposed to all kinds of weather. Eating whatever they can get, no matter how bad it may be, one cannot wonder that they should fall victims to various kinds of bowel complaints. Many of these cases are brought to the hospital by the Police, being found exhausted on the road side, and very commonly they die within a few hours of admission. Phthisis and Pneumonia again claim many victims. The former has already been alluded to, and the latter, seldom fatal when occurring in individuals otherwise healthy, is terribly fatal to those whose constitutions are undermined by privation, long continued exposure and misery generally."

320. Under the head of "Dropsy" a mortality of 28·2 per cent is shown. Under this head Dr. Brown remarks :—

"I strongly object to the application of this term to designate a *disease* as it is merely a symptom common to several distinct diseases, *e. g.* the heart, liver, kidneys. In future, this word will not be shown in any report, but the disease to which the symptom (dropsy) is due will be mentioned instead."

321. A fatal case of leprosy, the only instance of the disease treated as an in-patient during the year, occurred in the hospital.

322. The following Table (D) shows the rate per cent of sex and classes treated at the Dispensaries.

TABLE D.

	Males.		Females.		Children.		Musulmans.		Hindus.		Eurasians.	
	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-
In-door ...	85·32	86·84	11·80	9·06	2·23	4·08	30·78	22·22	68·74	77·77	1·75	...
Out-door...	78·83	74·84	10·89	9·98	14·44	15·65	30·16	33·88	68·36	60·99	·24	·32
TOTAL...	158·15	161·68	22·69	19·04	16·67	19·73	60·94	56·10	137·10	138·66	1·99	·32

There has been a falling off in the number of females and a slight increase in the number of children. In this connection Dr. Brown remarks :—

"I think it a great mistake that women should have to attend the same room in the out-patient department as the men. It cannot be pleasant to a modest woman to have to detail her symptoms in the hearing of, perhaps, a score of the opposite sex ; and, I am of opinion that many more women would attend, if they had a room reserved for themselves ; and, to this end, I have made an alteration in the hospital, whereby the females will have a room quite distinct from the males and this will, I trust, result in a larger attendance."

323. *Cost of diet.*—The accompanying Table (E) shows the cost of dieting each patient per day. This is very slightly different from last year, but the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that there will probably be a greater expenditure at the Sudder Dispensary for 1892-93 in consequence of the increase of Surgical operations, such cases requiring very careful and special dieting regardless of cost.

TABLE E.

Dispensaries.		1890-91.			1891-92.		
Sudder	Dispensary	0 1 1	0 1 3		
Dinhata	"	0 1 8	0 1 8·5		
Mathabhanga	"	0 1 5	0 1 4·57		
Mekligunj	"	0 2 1	0 2 4		

324. Table (F) shows that medicines to the value of Rs. 423-14-6 have been sold and the amounts realized have been remitted to the Treasury, as shown in the accompanying statement.

TABLE F.

Dispensaries	Receipt from sale of medicine.	Value of medicines issued to patients at cost.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingent charges.	Travelling allowance.	Stationery.	Postage.	Dist.	Clothing and bedding.	Cost of medicines issued to patients and sold.	Disposal of the dead.	Total expenditure.	Excess of expenditure over receipts.	Cost of treating each patient.	Cost of European medicines.	Cost of each dist.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sudder ..	38 14 0	881 14 6	918 12 6	4,842 10 6	436 12 10	.....	25 0 0	.....	1,089 12 9	191 10 3	1,472 2 7	69 8 0	8,128 8 11	7,309 12 5	0 13 6	.....	0 1 3
Dinbata ...	38 3 0	35 4 0	73 7 0	1,139 0 5	43 1 3	38 0 0	8 3 0	6 12 6	144 11 1	14 0	147 5 9	3 13 0	1,506 13 0	1,433 6 0	0 6 0	.....	0 1 4
Mathabhangra ..	142 9 6	61 14 3	204 7 9	1,114 10 9	27 5 9	14 6 0	12 0 0	6 5 3	77 11 6	7 4 0	330 0 0	5 0 0	1,594 11 3	1,390 3 6	0 11 6	.....	0 1 4
Mokligunj ...	17 0 0	27 4 6	44 4 6	756 0 0	57 2 9	10 10 0	12 0 0	4 15 0	93 11 4	.....	102 3 6	2 0 0	1,082 15 1	1,038 10 7	0 8 7	.....	0 2 4
Haldibari ...	173 12 0	35 7 0	209 8 0	588 0 0	29 13 9	9 0 0	1 7 0	2 10 0	.....	.....	103 2 0	.....	630 14 9	421 11 9	0 4 14	.....	.....
Phoolbari ...	15 8 0	37 1 0	52 9 0	587 5 4	43 7 0	.....	6 15 1	.....	.....	.....	120 4 3	.....	757 15 10	705 6 10	0 4 11	.....	.....
Sudder ...	20 7 0	907 6 3	927 13 3	4,843 15 9	340 14 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	1,010 10 3	118 6 10	1,463 9 4	44 0 0	7,834 8 2	6,906 10 11	0 14 10	.....	0 1 1
Dinbata ...	19 6 6	36 8 0	55 14 6	1,235 3 6	42 10 0	3 8 0	8 2 0	7 6 0	161 6 6	10 9 0	132 6 0	2 9 0	1,603 12 0	1,547 13 6	0 8 8	.....	0 1 8
Mathabhangra ..	90 7 9	34 13 9	125 5 6	1,113 0 0	46 1 0	4 4 0	12 0 0	7 2 9	88 8 9	11 3 7	200 0 0	1 0 0	1,483 12 1	1,358 6 7	0 12 3	.....	0 1 5
Mokligunj ...	17 15 0	39 15 6	57 14 6	766 0 0	37 9 0	28 8 0	11 0 0	5 5 0	27 7 0	2 8 0	91 8 0	1 0 0	960 13 0	902 14 6	0 9 1	.....	0 2 1
Haldibari ...	143 9 6	24 14 9	167 7 0	585 8 5	17 11 9	.....	1 3 0	3 3 9	.....	.....	51 3 0	.....	718 8 4	635 10 0	0 5 1	.....	.....
Phoolbari ...	16 5 0	16 9 0	32 14 0	564 8 10	27 2 0	7 8 0	10 12 0	.....	.....	.....	108 9 0	.....	718 8 4	.....	0 5 1	.....	.....

Sudder Dispensary	...	...	86	14	0
Dinhata	"	...	86	8	0
Mathabhanga	"	...	142	9	6
Mekligunj	"	...	17	0	0
Huldibari	"	...	178	12	0
Phulbari	"	...	15	8	0

325. Dr. Brown writes:—

"It having been brought to my notice that great difficulty sometimes arises in recovering the money for medicines sold in certain cases, I have issued an order that in future, medicines, in no case, shall be sold unless paid for at the time. And this brings me to an important point in the study of the medicines expended last year. In my opinion there has been an enormous quantity of medicines expended as compared with the number of patients treated. Unfortunately, however, there has been no check on the expenditure as no stock book was kept until very recently and the key of the almirah, containing a large stock of medicines, has been all along entrusted to the Compounder. This I consider a great mistake, as it throws temptation in the way of the man as many drugs, notably Quinine, find a ready sale in the local bazar.

I have accordingly re-organised the whole system; a stock-book has been started, showing all the medicines received and given out: these are kept in an almirah whose key is in the custody of the Assistant Surgeon, and this officer issues the drugs as they are required. Further a special account is kept of the Quinine expended; this is seen and initialed by myself every morning for, on going into the matter, I found that only a fifth of the Quinine shown as expended, could be satisfactorily accounted for on reference to the prescriptions, bed-head tickets, out-patient's register &c., and I cannot but believe that a very large quantity has been systematically made away with."

"When I took over charge there was no list of instruments to be guided by, and they were all mixed up indiscriminately: acting under my instructions, the Assistant Surgeon has drawn up a list which I have checked and found correct, and the instruments are laid out for inspection every Saturday morning."

326. A special report on this subject has since been called for.

327. *Surgical Operations*.—There has been a slight falling off in the number of Surgical operations performed, there having been 168 against 179 in the previous year. There were 21 major operations, of which one died, two were relieved; two left the Hospital before their wounds had healed, and the remainder were cured. There was only one operation for Cataract during the year, and none of the others call for remark.

328. The Civil Surgeon reports:—

"The people of these parts do not seem to appreciate the value of Operative Surgery, and so little has been done in this line hitherto, that many of the subordinates at the Dispensary are totally ignorant of the first principles of Antiseptic Surgery but, they are being instructed; and a few successful operations will convince them, and the public in general, that much can be done by this means to alleviate human suffering."

329 The midwife, whose services were dispensed with last February on the ground that her conduct was not satisfactory, had attended up to that date 21 cases of labour. Of these two were cases of the condition known as *placenta prævia*, two of hand presentation, and the remainder cases of natural labour.

330. *Staff*.—Dr. Hendley was in charge until the 15th of February, on which date Dr. Brown relieved him: no other changes occurred in the staff.

331. The following is a list of all the medical officers in the State:—

Babu Bireswar Palit, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Sudder Dispensary,

"	Manmohan Bose, Supernumerary Native Doctor,	
"	Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee, Native Doctor, Dinhata.	
"	Gobinda Chandra Roy,	Ditto, Mathabhanga.
"	Rajendra Nath Sen,	Ditto, Mekligunj.
"	Hrishikesh Mukerjee,	Ditto, Haldibari.
"	Sheik Amanutullah	Ditto, Phoolbari.
"	Babu Hari Churn Sen,	Ditto, Jail and Police.
"	Anukul Chandra Mukerjee, Clerk.	

332. *Leave*.—Dr. Hendley was on privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days, from 2nd August to 6th October, Babu Bireswar Palit acted for the Civil Surgeon in addition to his own duties.

333. Babu Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee was on sick leave for 2 months and 23 days, Babu Manmohan Bose acting for him.

334. Supernumerary Native Doctor^s Babu Manmohan Bose was on privilege leave from 3rd November 1891 to 21st January 1892. Mrs. Shoudamini Ghose, Midwife, was on privilege leave for one month. Babu Anukul Chunder Mookerjee, Clerk, was on sick leave for two months, 16th October to 15th December 1891. Babu Madhab Chunder Sen acted for him.

335. Dr. Brown was deputed to Calcutta to attend Her Highness the Maharani and was absent from the Station from 20th March to the 8th April 1892.

336. *The Jail*.—The health statistics of the Jail are furnished in the following table (G.)

TABLE G.

Description.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1. Average population of the Sudder Jail ...	107·02	130·21
2. Admission on account of sickness ...	290·0	295
3. Average sick ...	7·49	7·8
4. Percentage of admission to population ...	270·97	226·57
5. Average sick per cent. of average population ...	6·99	5·91
6. Deaths ...	1	...
7. Death rate of 100 prisoners ...	·09	...

337. The general health of the Jail has been good, for, with a much larger average daily population, the total number of admissions to Hospital has been only five in excess of the previous year. No deaths occurred in the Jail.

338. The present hospital ward, as mentioned in last year's report, is too small, for, when the number of patients exceeds a dozen there is overcrowding, which is one of the chief evils to be avoided in the treatment of the sick.

339. Col. Gordon, in his Administration Report for 1890-91, stated that the building was of a temporary nature and that the defect would be remedied in the future; but, the structure still stands.

340. No epidemics worth mentioning occurred during the year; there were several cases of Influenza, but all of a mild type and uncomplicated, recovery ensuing in each instance.

341. Dysentery and Diarrhoea were not very prevalent, 65 cases of the former and 38 of the latter having occurred during the year.

342. There were very few cases of Ophthalmia, and neither Cholera nor Small-pox occurred.

343. August, with 42 admissions, was the most unhealthy month, there being 7 cases of fever and nine of dysentery, the latter being the largest number in any month. October, with 13 admissions, was the healthiest month, 5 of the cases being fever, and 2 dysentery. January followed close behind, with 14 admissions.

344. *Disposal of the night soil*.—This is no longer buried in trenches near the Jail (though this is by far the best way of treating it, there being no fear of any unpleasantness if the process be carefully attended to) but is removed by cart to a spot about three miles away, and there buried. There is thus a waste of valuable material, as the night soil trenches would make excellent vegetable beds, while the urine could be made into pondrette and utilized.

345. The drainage of the Jail answers well, except after heavy rain, but this is not a matter for surprise considering the very heavy falls of rain that occur from time to time.

346. The drinking water and the food supplied to the prisoners are both very good. The former is boiled and filtered daily, and Dr. Brown, on his daily round, always examines samples both of the food and the drinking water.

347. *Lunatics*.—No Criminal Lunatics were admitted into the Jail during the year.

Six non-criminal lunatics were under observation for varying periods, and were all ultimately discharged.

348. *Police and Military Hospital.*—Table (H) shows the total number of admissions to the Police and Military Hospital, with the average sickness per cent of average strength.

TABLE H.

YEAR.	POLICE.				MILITARY.			
	Daily average strength.	PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH.			Daily average strength.	PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH.		
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily average sick.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily sick.
890-91	305.4	94.68	...	7.32	188.50	144.83	1.06	7.10
891-92	292.8	145.46	61	2.63	188.50	254.64	24	3.33

349. October was responsible for more admissions than any other month viz. 17, of which no fewer than 50 were for malarial fever. February was the healthiest month, with only 11 admissions, of which 9 were for fever.

Out of a total of 425 cases treated during the year, 330 or nearly 80 per cent were for fever.

Rheumatism caused 15 admissions, Diarrhoea 10, and Dysentery only 6.

A fatal case of cholera, the only one treated, occurred in April.

It is satisfactory to find the small number of admissions for venereal diseases, here having been but 2 for Gonorrhoea and its complications, and none for syphilis.

350. There were 2 deaths during the year, the one from Cholera, and the other from one of the diseases classified under the heading "other local diseases" (exact disease not mentioned in the Return.)

351. Attention was drawn, in the Report for 1890-91 to the *Cutch* latrine connected with the Police and Military Hospital, and a hope was expressed that it would soon be replaced by a pucca latrine. No steps have been taken in this direction and the old one still exists.

352. *The Pheelkhana.*—At the Pheelkhana, 834 cases were treated during the year, of which 477 were malarial fever, one of which terminated fatally.

353. Dysentery caused 90 to seek treatment, none of whom died, and there were 45 cases of Rheumatism.

354. The other diseases treated present nothing worth noting.

355. *Vaccination.*—Operations were begun in October, the staff employed consisting of 4 Inspectors and 30 Vaccinators, there being one of the latter in excess of the previous year.

356. They were distributed as follows:—

Sudder division including Kotwali and Phoolbari.	{	1 Inspector.
		9 Vaccinators.
Dinhata Sub-Division	{	1 Inspector.
		7 Vaccinators.
Matabhanga "	{	1 Inspector.
		8 Vaccinators.
Mekligunj "	{	1 Inspector.
		6 Vaccinators.

357. The total number of cases vaccinated amounted to 13,209, a slight falling off as compared with the previous year when there were 13,755. Of the number vaccinated, 12,058 were returned as successful, or 91.28 per cent, a result which is open to doubt.

358. Table I shows the work done in this Department during the year.

TABLE I.

						By Permanent and Licensed Vaccinator.
Total vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	13,209
Males	...	...	...	...	...	7,101
Females	...	...	...	...	...	6,108
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Hindoos	...	...	...	...	...	9,180
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	3,828
Other castes	...	...	...	...	...	256
Under one year	...	...	...	...	...	4,207
Above one year	...	...	...	...	...	9,002
SUCCESSFUL.	Out of 4 points	...	4	...	...	5,501
		...	3	...	...	1,519
		...	2	...	...	846
		...	1	...	...	415
	Out of 2 points	...	2	...	...	801
		...	1	...	...	485
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	...	296
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total successful including the unknown	...	...	...	...	...	12,058
Percentage of ditto	...	...	...	...	...	91.28

359. The expenditure on vaccination was as follows:—

Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	454	15	6
Bonus to Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	60	6	0
„ Vaccinators	...	...	...	...	...	241	6	0
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	762	3	6

360. The expenditure during the year 1890-91, although the number vaccinations was larger, amounted to only Rs. 738-7-1, the explanation being that vaccination operations were started earlier in the year under report, and were continued to the same date as in the previous year: hence a large sum was expended in salaries.

361. The cost of each successful case was 12.14 pies, as compared with 10.29 in the previous year.

362. *Epidemics.*—The year 1891-92 was not marked by the occurrence of any wide spread epidemics. Influenza, in a mild form, was the only one that visited us, cholera having occurred in a sporadic form only.

363. *Public health and Sanitation.*—Except for the unusual prevalence of malarial fever the public health of the town was very fair, no diseases traceable to the accumulation of filth or any such insanitary causes having occurred.

364. The drainage of the town can be improved and is being improved from time to time while the one serious want is a thoroughly good and reliable water supply. The poorer classes are obliged to resort to the nearest place affording water such as tanks whose supply, exposed as they are to all kinds of impurities, cannot be considered wholesome.

365. Most of the wells in the town are said to afford good drinking water and the better classes invariably resort to these.

366. Table (J) records the meteorological observations taken by the Assistant Surgeon at the Sudder Dispensary.

367. The sudden failure of the rainfall is the most remarkable point noted during the year, only 90.51 inches having fallen as compared with 1890-91 when the fall was 194.13. Very little rain fell after September and much of the fever, that occurred during the year, is attributed to the want of floods.

368. The highest temperature recorded was 97° on the 2nd of August, and the lowest was 39° on the 28th of February.

POLITICAL.

371. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, paid a friendly visit to the State in February 1892. Nothing else worthy of special mention of a Political nature occurred during the year.

MILITARY.

372. There was no change in the Palace guard during the year under report. When I first took over charge of my office I was struck with the want of training among the sepoys. Under orders from Your Highness a more strict system of drill and discipline was enforced in the lines. Cases of peculation in respect of English powder and *Lois* (cloth for powder bags required for firing guns) were discovered and specially reported to Your Highness. All complaints are now enquired into and disposed of by me while the accounts and books of the Department are periodically examined by the Head of my office. Regarding the character and qualification of Momcen Khan, the Subadar Major, I have already remarked in my letter No. 440, dated 25th May 1892, to the address of Your Highness.

STATE PRESS.

373. The year consists of two portions *viz.*, that preceding the incumbency of Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee as Superintendent of the State Press and that succeeding it.

374. Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee took over charge of the duties of his office on the 3rd December 1891, from Babu Priya Nidhan Palit, who remained in temporary charge of the Press from the 1st November 1891. Babu Gopal Chandra Ghose, the permanent incumbent, was obliged to go on leave from the 23rd October in consequence of illness to which he has succumbed since the close of the year.

375. It is not proposed to re-iterate the several measures of improvement which have been discussed and adopted, with the approval of Your Highness—measures which had Your Highness' entire concurrence.

376. The present report, owing to the absence of any books and proper record of the transactions during the major portion of the year, cannot exhibit in detail the work done by the Press. The Estimate of the out-turn of work, shewn in previous printed reports, was based on information which is not in the office though the facts may possibly have been within the knowledge of the writer.

377. The following stamps to the value of Rs. 1,50,317 were struck off during the year :—

				Rs.
Judicial Stamps	...	...	...	85,558
Documentary Stamps	...	•	...	26,678
Court-fee	...	...	...	35,675
Copying-fee	...	...	...	2,406
Total				1,50,317

378. The following books &c. were published during the year.

1. Fifth Annual Report of the Cooch Behar Students' Association, session 1890-91.
2. Annual Report of the Cooch Behar Mutual Provident Fund, 1890-91.
3. *Sukatha*.—A monthly Magazine.
4. *Ratnamala Vyakaran*.—Part I.

379. There were 56 paying subscribers to the *Cooch Behar Gazette*, most of whom are resident jotedars of the State and merchants. The amount realized and remitted to the Treasury on account of subscription to the *Gazette*, together with the sale proceeds of a heap of old, useless forms &c., sold during the year, amounted to Rs. 240.

380. The sanctioned Estimate of Expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 9,495 and the actual charges to the end of March 1892 amounted to Rs. 9,493-12, leaving a nominal balance of Re. 1-4 to the good. It must be borne in mind that the charges do not merely represent the year's legitimate expenditure but also include the final payment of the following long standing-claims on the Department for which there was no provision made at the time the Budget Estimate was framed :—

Messrs. Bagchi and Son's claim for good supplied at the instance of Babu Gopal Chandra Ghosh in 1888	...	...	357	10	3
Cost of a Ruling Machine purchased by Babu Gopal Chandra Ghose without sanction	...		575	13	6
	Total	...	933	7	9

381. There is reason to believe that several more claims from Messrs. Dickinson and Co., and Chunder and Brothers for article said to have been supplied in years past on orders sent by Babu Gopal Chandra Ghose, the late Superintendent of the Press, will be shortly put in, but this will form the subject of a separate communication.

382. When Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee took over charge, the work of printing the Proceedings of the State Council and the Financial Reports of that body was very much in arrears. To work off the accumulated heap of arrears, the Council, on my suggestion, sanctioned the Expenditure of Rs. 100 for the entertainment of a temporary compositor to assist the regular staff in bringing up the work. I am glad to be able to report that the work of printing the Proceedings and Financial Reports, which had been lying untouched at the press since 1885, has been brought up to end of 1891-92 soon after the close of the year.

383. A sum of Rs. 2,679-13-6, is outstanding on account of "Advances recoverable" against the late Superintendent of the Press in the books of the Dewan of the State; some of the items represent sums advanced so far back as the year 1889. I have already reported the matter to Your Highness in Council

384. There was one casualty in the staff during the year under review. Composer Nanda Lal Moduk died on the 6th November 1891. His place was filled up by gradual promotion among the establishment.

385. The Superintendent of the Press writes :—

"The staff has given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. I have had to make the establishment work regularly out of office time with a view to bring up arrears and cope with the current work, and I am glad to record my appreciation of the co-operating manner in which they have always worked at the call of duty."

386. The Superintendent of the Press has done excellent work in bringing the Press Office into good working order, and has spared no pains in carrying out my instructions in regard to this Department. The late Superintendent left the office in a state of hopeless disorder and great credit is due to Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee for its present state of efficiency.

PHEELKHANA.

387. On the 1st April 1891, there were 47 elephants on the roll. Seven elephants were purchased during the year; one died and one was sold, so that at the close of the year under report, there were 52 elephants at the Pheekham, excluding the two stationed at Panga and Debigunj.

388. The cost of maintaining the Pheelkhana was Rs 44,381-4-9 against Rs 41,317-12 of the previous year—an increase due to the high price of rice, as compared with other years. It must also be borne in mind that Mr. Oakley had to meet the payment of certain bills for expenditure relating to the year 1890-91, held over for payment during the year under review. Besides the above the price of 2 newly purchased elephants had to be paid out of the ordinary grant.

389. Babu Rash Behari Chuckerbutty continued in charge of the Pheelkhana till the 28th May 1891, when Mr. Oakley took over the management of the elephants as Superintendent of the Pheelkhana, in addition to his other duties. Babu Rash Behari Chuckerbutty was charged with having forged certain receipts; he was tried judicially and has, since the close of the year, been found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and pay a fine of Rs 1,000. The case having been finished after the close of the year under report it will again be mentioned in the report for 1892-93. Mr. Oakley has given entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; he has managed with great economy and has succeeded in keeping the elephants in good condition in spite of the curtailment of their rations.

LIBRARY.

390. During the year under review 75 English books were purchased at a cost of Rs 465-8 while 10 books were transferred to the Palace Library. On the 31st March 1892 there were on the shelves 7,602 volumes as follows:—

English	...	...	...	...	6,650
Bengali	...	...	...	...	488
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	105
Urdu and Persian	...	...	...	...	111
Modern Languages	...	...	...	...	130
Manuscripts	...	...	...	...	119
Total					7,602

391. The old rules for the management of the Library and issue of books &c., were revised by me to suit the convenience of the reading public. Certain periodicals *viz* Lancet; Quarterly Army List; monthly Navy List; and Advocate of India, hitherto subscribed for, were discontinued by me and were replaced by the "Calcutta review" and "Review of reviews."

392. The Librarian, Babu Dijendra Nath Bagchi, continued to work well and has given me entire satisfaction.

TONGA SERVICE.

393. The service was under the management of Babu Soshi Bhusan Das, the late Tonga proprietor, from the beginning of the year till 7th January 1892, when it was taken over and temporarily managed by me till the 6th February 1892. Ramadhin Sukul having agreed to carry on the service it was transferred to him with effect from the 7th February 1892. Since the close of the year a sum of Rs 1,022-4 has been paid to Babu Soshi Bhusan Das being the value of the Tonga stock, as estimated by the Superintendent of Works. The stock was in a very bad condition when I took over charge and Ramadhin Sukul, after rejecting what was absolutely useless, took over articles aggregating in value Rs 582-8, the rest being sold by public auction. The service is being carried on tolerably well by the present contractor who gets a monthly State grant of Rs 166-10-8 for the up-keep and maintenance of the service.

394. *Establishment of the Superintendent's Office.*—Babu Soshi Bhusan Das, the late Head-Clerk and Sheristadar, retired from the service on pension with effect from the 1st November 1891, and was replaced by Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee, who assumed charge of his duties on the 1st December 1891. This officer, who was the Superintendent of the Office of the Conservator of Forests.

Bengal, was selected by me, in consultation with Your Highness, and his services have been lent to the State by the Government of Bengal, on Your Highness' application, for a period of 3 years for the present. At the time of my taking over charge of my duties as Superintendent of State there were considerable arrears—the result of laxity of supervision. This state of affairs has, I am glad to observe, entirely disappeared, thanks to the assiduity displayed by Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee in bringing up arrears and introducing system and discipline. This officer has done good service since he has been working in my office and fully deserves the high opinion expressed regarding him by the officers of the Forest Department under whom he previously served.

The office has worked well under the superintendence of Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee.

I have the honor to be,

YOUR HIGHNESS'

Most obedient servant,

E. E. LOWIS,

Supdt. of the State, Cooch Behar.

*Statement shewing the punishments inflicted by various tribunals in
the State of Cooch Behar.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												
	Death.	TRANSPORTATION.		Penal servitude.	IMPRISONMENT.		Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	FINE.		WHIPPING.		
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.				With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Court of Session	2	.....	...	.....	16	2	...	10	...	.....	.....
Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Foundary Ahilkar...	2	26	...	...	10	40	5	1	
Moulvi Yaqinuddin Ahmed, Sudder Naib Ahilkar	6	...	...	1	22	.....	.....
Babu Harendra Narayan Chowdhuri, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	42	...	...	9	64	.....	.....
Babu Satia Chandra Mustafi, Sub-Naib Ahilkar...	13	1	...	5	142	.....	.....
Babu Mon Mohun Buxi, Municipal Magistrate	107	.....	.....
MATABHANGA.													
Babu Shita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar	59	...	...	46	122	.....	.....
" Ashutosh Ghose, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	
" Harendra Narayan Chowdhuri, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	
DINHATA.													
Babu Ramaswar Pramanik, Naib Ahil- kar	
" Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	
" Jogendra Nath Sanyal, Sub- Naib Ahilkar	62	6	...	...	26	.....	.....
" Purna Chandra Mitra, Sub- Naib Ahilkar	
MEKLIJUNG.													
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahilkar	30	...	...	9	36	.....	.....
Moulvi Yaqinuddin Ahmed, Naib Ahilkar	
TOTAL	2	.....	...	2	254	9	...	...	619	5	...	

Statement shewing the punishments inflicted by various

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF							
	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	FINE.							Total amount of fines.
				Rupees 10 and under.	Rupees 40 and under.	Rupees 100 and under.	Rupees 500 and under.	Rupees 1,000 and under.	Above 1,000 rupees.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Court of Session	2	7	.....	1	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 355 0 0
Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Fozdary Ahlikar	29	21	3	1	...	...	...	1,151 8 0
Moulvi Yaqinuddin Ahmed, Sudder Naib Ahlikar	21	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	160 0 0
Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhuri, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlikar	63	9	.....	.....	...	...	...	624 0 0
" Satis Chandra Mustafa, Sub-Naib Ahlikar	147	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	361 8 0
" Mon Mohan Buxi, Municipal Magistrate	107	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	192 11 0
MATABHANGA.											
Babu Shita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahlikar	155	12	1	.....	...	...	...	872 0 0
" Ashutosh Ghose, Sub-Naib Ahil- kar
" Harendra Narayan Chowdhuri, Sub-Naib Ahlikar...
DINHATA.											
Babu Rameswar Pramanik, Naib Ahil- kar	23	3	.....	.....	...	...	...	448 0 0
" Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahil- kar
" Jogendra Nath Sanayal, Sub- Naib Ahlikar
MEKHLIGUNJ.											
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, Naib Ahil- kar	99	6	.....	.....	...	...	...	534 4 0
Moulvi Yaqinuddin Ahmed, Naib Ahlikar
TOTAL	616	60	4	2	...	...	...	4,699 8 0

tribunals in the State of Cooh Behar.—(Concluded.)

PUNISHMENT.

		IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
		Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.													
155 0 0	355 0 0	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	9	1	2	2	...	...	...
509 7 9	414 0 0	5	.....	20	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2
160 0 0	34 8 0	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
618 4 0	112 0 0	15	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
361 0 0	143 0 0	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
118 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
871 12 3	22 0 0	17	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
487 7 0	.....	17	6	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
517 0 6	.....	7	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,778 19 6	1,141 8 0	75	7	178	.....	23	1	9	1	3	2	1	3	1

PART I.—Return

LAW UNDER WHICH PENISHED.			DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.			CASES.									
Serial Number.	1	2	3	4	5a	4	4a	5	Investigation by Police.				9	5b	
									6	7	8	9			
				Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases now enquired into under Section clause (c) of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1906.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.			
I	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	Total.....	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116		
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.															
II	131 to 138, 139	Offences relating to Army and Navy	Total.....	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139	131 to 138, 139		
III	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	Total.....	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.	201 to 208, 467, and 471.		
IV	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	Total.....	212, 216	212, 216	212, 216	212, 216	212, 216	212, 216	212, 216	212, 216	212, 216	212, 216		
V	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	Total.....	224 to 226	224 to 226	224 to 226	224 to 226	224 to 226	224 to 226	224 to 226	224 to 226	224 to 226	224 to 226		
VI	143 to 150, 157, 148.	Holding or unlawful assembly	Total.....	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.	143 to 150, 157, 148.		
VII	140, 170, 171	Persuading public servant or soldier	Total.....	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171	140, 170, 171		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
III	202, 213, 206	Murder..... by thugs by dacoity by robbers by poison	Total.....	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206	202, 213, 206		
IX	Other murders	Total.....	Total.....	Other murders	Other murders	Other murders	Other murders	Other murders	Other murders	Other murders	Other murders	Other murders	Other murders		
X	207	Attempts at murder	Total.....	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207		
XI	204, 218	Culpable homicide	Total.....	204, 218	204, 218	204, 218	204, 218	204, 218	204, 218	204, 218	204, 218	204, 218	204, 218		
XII	276	Rape	Total.....	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276		
XIII	277	Unnatural offences	Total.....	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277		
XIV	277, 218	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	Total.....	277, 218	277, 218	277, 218	277, 218	277, 218	277, 218	277, 218	277, 218	277, 218	277, 218		
XV	206, 206, 209	Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide	Total.....	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209	206, 206, 209		
XVI	229, 231, 233	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapon or other means	Total.....	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233	229, 231, 233		
XVII	229, 226, 235	Grievous hurt	Total.....	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235	229, 226, 235		
XVIII	238	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	Total.....	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238		
XIX	227, 230, 232	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	Total.....	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232	227, 230, 232		
XX	234	Hurt by dangerous weapon	Total.....	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234		
XXI	243 to 249	Kidnapping or abduction	Total.....	243 to 249	243 to 249	243 to 249	243 to 249	243 to 249	243 to 249	243 to 249	243 to 249	243 to 249	243 to 249		
XXII	246 to 248	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	Total.....	246 to 248	246 to 248	246 to 248	246 to 248	246 to 248	246 to 248	246 to 248	246 to 248	246 to 248	246 to 248		
XXIII	272, 273	unlawfully obtaining a minor for	Total.....	272, 273	272, 273	272, 273	272, 273	272, 273	272, 273	272, 273	272, 273	272, 273	272, 273		
XXIV	271	Habitually dealing in slaves	Total.....	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271		
XXV	453, 254, 256, 257.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	Total.....	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.	453, 254, 256, 257.		
XXVI	264e, 255	Bash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt..	Total.....	264e, 255	264e, 255	264e, 255	264e, 255	264e, 255	264e, 255	264e, 255	264e, 255	264e, 255	264e, 255		
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.															
XXVII	286, 287, 289	Dacoity	Total.....	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289	286, 287, 289		
XXVIII	289, 289	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	Total.....	289, 289	289, 289	289, 289	289, 289	289, 289	289, 289	289, 289	289, 289	289, 289	289, 289		
XXIX	284, 287, 289	Robbery..... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.. by other means	Total.....	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289	284, 287, 289		

(v)

[illegible]

			CASES.										
Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not reported to the Police.	Number of cases reported to the Police.	Investigation by Police.					Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.
							By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.		
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	10		
CLASS III.—													
32	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	12	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
		other robberies	22	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	..	..
34	400, 401, 402	House-trespass	86	11	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	..
34a	400, 401, 402	for hire	116	8	..	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	..
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or	322	19	..	19	306	..	8	84	42	..	..
36	449 to 453	for hire	76	11	..	..	6	..	..	3	1	..	..
37	412, 413	Total	402	361	19	20	329	4	8	29	52	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	332	63	..	1	14	19	..	2	16	..	..
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labor	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	342	65	..	1	15	19	..	2	16	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.													
43	458, 459	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	106	5	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	174	23	..	..	16	2	..	9	4	..	..
		ordinary	3312	883	2	14	181	77	3	63	68	..	..
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	364	61	..	..	12	9	..	6	6	..	..
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	94	7	..	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2054	202	1	1	26	36	..	11	16	..	..
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6106	671	3	15	243	127	3	85	94	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
48	311, 400, 401	Belong to gangs of thugs, duellists, robbers, and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter VIII, C. P. C. and Act IX. of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	62	4	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..
50	396 to 397	Offences against religion	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Gambling Act	18	4	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	74	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56a		Arms Act	124	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..
57	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 288, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		Total	374	27	..	..	24	..	..	19	4	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			1204	1,251	22	28	680	161	41	178	201	..	..

MENT A.
of Cognizable Crime.

(vii)

PERSONS.																		PROPERTY.																			
Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of: a, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	NO. PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.															
10	10a	11	12	12a	13					14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21					22	23	24	25	26	27									
																		In custody of Police.				Under trial before Magistrate.				Committed to Sessions.				Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.			
																		Before being put on trial.																			
																		On bail.																			

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STATE

Part II.—Return of Non-

[illegible]

MENT A.

(ix)

PERSONS.												REMARKS.
Total of columns 8 and 6.	Number of persons whom I have employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED.		CONVICTED.		Waiting trial at close of year.		
						By Magistrate.	By Higher Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
.....	2 un- captured	
.....		
.....		
.....		
85 2 10 3 1 4	1 1 1	47 2 8 3 1 3	114 2 10 5 1 0	113 1 10 5 1 0 3	23 1 5 4	85 21 6 1 6	1	2 1	2 <	

Comparative Statement of Cognisable

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	CLASS I.— <i>Offences relating to safety and justice.</i>							
4	131 to 136, 137	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government	2	1	.....	100	1	3
5	231 to 235, 240 to 243, 467 and 471	Harbouring an offender	4	3	80	80	6	8
6	212, 218	Other offences against public justice	14	15	38	43	46	76
7	224 to 226	Rioting unlawful assembly	.....	1	.....	100	.....	2
8	142 to 148, 167, 168	Persecuting public servant or soldier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	160, 170, 171	Total	30	30	85	48	53	84
10	CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the person.</i>							
11	202, 203, 206	Murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		by drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		by poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14		robbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15		Other murders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	207	Rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	204, 208	Unnatural offences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	210	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	217, 218	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	206, 208, 209	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	228, 234, 236	Grievous hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	238	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	227, 230, 232	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	234	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	242 to 245	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	272, 273	Obtaining a woman for immoral purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	271	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	263, 264, 266, 267	Criminal Force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	264A, 266	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	80	60	22	80	119	104
30	CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>							
31	265, 267, 268	Robbery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	269, 402	Robbery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	266, 267, 268	Robbery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	270, 281, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Robbery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	434, 435, 437 to 439	Serious mischief and cognate offences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	440 to 443	Mischief by killing poisoning &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	412, 413	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	300	341	9	11	183	304
38	CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>							
39	234	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	233	Wrongful restraint and confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	241 to 244	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	19	24	16	6	84	87
42	CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against property.</i>							
43	442, 443	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	270 to 282	Theft	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	306	372	28	22	460	456
48	CLASS VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>							
49	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Chapter XIX, U.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	206 to 207	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Provinces	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53		Railway Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54		Salt and Customs Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55		Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	265, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500	Public and local nuisances
		Total	30	34	28	22	460	456
		Total	800	941	9	11	183	304

MENT B.

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Crime with result of Police operations.

No. and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.						Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	2	75	80	75	80	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	1	75	80	75	80	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	75	80	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55	84	78	65	78	65	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	8	37	66	37	66	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	1	10	100	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	2	33	100	33	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	4	66	100	66	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	29	91	37	91	37	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	12	5	83	5	83	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	3	30	83	30	83	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	43	31	37	31	37	100	100	100	100	100	100
118	104	81	82	81	82	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	8	25	25	25	25	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	5	25	60	25	60	100	100	100	100	100	100
122	121	56	48	56	48	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	15	48	40	43	40	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	102	49	38	51	40	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	37	41	48	41	48	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	11	50	36	50	36	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	24	48	36	48	36	100	100	100	100	100	100
200	231	83	44	84	44	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	21	38	36	38	36	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	15	33	60	33	60	100	100	100	100	100	100
198	169	38	30	38	30	100	100	100	100	100	100
457	461	45	38	43	38	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	15	38	100	38	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	4	38	100	38	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	9	40	100	40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	41	75	82	75	82	100	100	100	100	100	100

A.—Annual statement of prisoners of war in the Cooch Behar Jail for the year 1891-92.

[illegible]

Annual Statement of prisoners of all classes in the Sub-divisional Lock-ups for the year 1891-92.

[illegible]

PRIYA NATH DUTT, Officer in charge of the Jail.

D.—Statement showing the cost of the Cooch Behar Jail during the year 1891-92.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE WHOLE YEAR							AVERAGE GROSS COST OF EACH PRISONER ON ACCOUNT OF				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jail guard or regular Police.	Establishment.	Feeding.	Clothing, Jail building, contingencies &c.	Total.	Deduct profits of manufacture, &c. credited side column 12, statement C.	Net cost.	Jail guard.	Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing, Jail building, contingencies &c.	Total gross cost per prisoner.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,928 0 0	3,906 3 9	6,011 6 0	2,210 8 9	15,056 2 6	4,824 8 3	10,231 10 3	22 8 4	30 0 9	46 3 10	17 0 0	115 13 0

M. B.—Rs. 1,777-12-9 paid to the British Government for the maintenance of the lifers at Port Blair.

PRIYA NATH DUTT,
Officer in charge of the Jail.

E.—Statement shows the Jail offences and the nature of punishments inflicted during the year 1891-92.

1	2	3
Jail offences.	Description of punishment.	No. of convicts punished.
<i>Criminal offence.</i> Having forbidden articles in possession, stealing and other offences against prison discipline.	Corporal punishment ...	8
	Loss of marks ...	9
	Degradation from warder's post	2
	Judicial punishment...	1
	Warning ...	1
	Put in irons ...	18
		29

PRIYA NATH DUTT,
Officer incharge of the Jail.

F.—Statement shewing the General Receipts and Disbursements of the Sub-Divisional Lock-ups during the year 1891-92.

Number of Lockups.	2	3	4	DISBURSEMENT				RECEIPTS.			10	11	12	13	14
				On account of Jail guard.	On account of establishment.	On account of diet and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	From manufacture.	On account of wages of non-manufacturing prisoners.	Total receipts.					
Daily average of the yearly aggregate No. of prisoners.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		.....	252 0 0	1,613 8 9	1,865 8 9	25 12 6	334 13 6	360 10 0	1,504 14 9	.....	6 12 10	50 6 9	40 10 9		
	374														

PRIYA NATH DUTT,

Officer incharge of the Jail.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at the Cooch Behar Charitable Dispensary during the year 1891-92.

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MONTHS.	Barometer.		Hygrometer.				Thermometer.		Rain-fall.		Clear Sky.			Direction of Winds.										
	30 in.	4 p. m.	Dry-bulb.		Wet-bulb.		Humidity.		Mean.	No. of wet days.	10 a. m.			East.	E. & East.	South-East.	South.	S. West-South.	S. West.	W. South-West.	West.	W. North-West.	North-West-North.	Calm.
			10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.			4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.											
January	30.28	30.61	0.06	83.6	86.76	73.56	64.9	62.96	63.78	90.66	63.83	77.34	27.03	4.34	..	23	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..
February	30.67	30.90	0.07	80.19	84.23	75.03	76.03	72.77	74.40	87.90	64.09	79.0	23.61	15.93	..	29	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	..
March	30.72	30.71	0.01	83.43	85.40	86.0	80.40	82.72	80.09	81.41	68.53	79.25	21.10	20.23	..	28	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	30.70	30.69	0.0	83.23	87.33	81.12	84.35	83.87	81.23	82.34	69.03	79.61	18.81	27.39	..	27	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	30.74	30.74	0.0	86.77	88.99	81.74	83.22	79.03	79.18	91.71	71.83	81.56	20.56	8.02	..	43	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	30.66	30.65	0.0	86.76	89.13	81.00	83.60	78.26	75.26	92.26	68.53	81.03	22.48	10.87	..	17	..	22	..	4	..	..	..	..
July	31.03	31.00	0.02	87.93	88.26	79.41	77.83	82.35	78.61	89.61	63.61	76.61	26.0	1.76	..	27	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	..
August	31.11	31.00	0.02	79.43	81.03	70.9	72.4	68.36	73.26	70.80	53.83	69.85	32.93	..	..	43	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	31.22	31.19	0.02	74.06	75.0	65.22	67.43	66.87	64.0	63.43	79.43	61.73	55.33	..	..	32	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	31.18	31.13	0.02	70.44	73.03	62.90	63.06	64.36	64.90	65.83	42.96	60.40	33.67	..	..	20	..	27	..	3	..	..	..	..
November	31.09	31.05	0.03	71.45	64.34	66.03	66.79	71.37	72.57	71.87	40.06	64.92	37.11	0.40	..	1	..	23	..	15	..	..	..	..
December	30.91	30.90	0.00	80.64	84.45	73.29	75.03	65.41	65.43	90.35	54.61	72.43	33.71	1.27	..	23	..	31	..	8	..	..	..	..
Annual	30.78	30.76	0.25	802.22	823.23	806.60	811.54	833.35	878.07	878.29	712.34	880.71	336.55	90.51	..	330	2	216	5	35	..	20	..	..
Atmosphere	30.94	30.91	0.05	80.24	83.76	75.45	75.26	73.62	73.76	87.40	59.36	73.39	29.04	7.50	..	3.17	3.05	8.11	0.16	13.00	0.60	7.23	..	..

E. HAROLD BROWN, Captain,
Civil Surgeon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COOCH BEHAR STATE.

Abstract of Annual Expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year 1891-92.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE FOR 1890-91.		EXPENDITURE FOR 1891-92.	
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ORIGINAL WORKS.		.		
Civil Buildings ...	55,436 15 5		82,854 0 0	
Communications ...	540 12 10		2,424 0 6	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	8,573 2 11		1,219 4 11	
Forests ...	1,830 6 0		1,577 9 7	
		66,381 5 2		88,074 15 0
REPAIRS.				
Civil Buildings ...	26,084 6 2		24,591 3 5	
Communications ...	28,353 10 3		23,932 5 6	
Military ...	400 7 2		664 2 8	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	31 15 0		8 2 1	
		54,870 6 7		49,195 13 2
Tools and Plant ...	3,394 8 4		1,444 8 6	
Public Works Establishment.	20,004 15 1		17,930 11 4	
Dak Bungalow Establishment.	1,753 13 9		1,514 14 7	
Conservancy Establishment	554 3 6	.	513 10 4	
Artizans' School ...	1,092 7 6		1,104 0 0	
Profit and Loss ...	309 2 9		199 12 9	
		27,108 18 11		22,707 9 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	1,48,560 9 8	.....	1,59,978 5 8

KEDAR NATH MAEUMDAR,
Supdt. of Works, P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COOCH BEHAR STATE.

Detail of Expenditure for P. W. Dept. for the year 1891-92.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	Expenditure for 1890-91.			Expenditure for 1891-92.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Original Works.						
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>						
Pucca house for the Principal, Victoria College ...	4,878	3	2	2,592	2	1
Superintendent of State's, House at Nilkuti ...	20,087	6	6	28,166	9	7
Marbling the Palace verandah ...	.....			7,562	6	3
Rajmata's pucca House ...	3,049	5	3	19,508	9	1
Improvement of the Palace grounds ...	.....			2,086	2	9
Additions to College Boarding ...	.....			1,839	0	11
Stable ...	.....			14,169	5	6
Mr. Oakly's house ...	.....			8,613	11	5
Repairing late Kummar Kashab Narayans house ...	.....			2,828	4	8
Fee to attorney for Palace contract deed ...	.....			153	10	0
Landsdowne Hall ...	.....			477	14	2
Unforeseen Petty works ...	228	8	9	361	4	0
Sunity College ...	40	10	4			
Constructing Thukurbari ...	18,019	0	8			
Covered Tennis Court in the Palace ...	10,620	8	6			
Purchase of house from Messrs. Marillier and Edwards ...	185	8	0			
House for Cooch Behar boys in the College Boarding ...	438	5	7			
School Building at Dinhati ...	413	2	8			
Out house attached to Dispensary ...	432	14	3			
Out house attached to Dak Bungalow ...	415	8	9			
Pucca Path around ornamental Lake ...	1,675	0	11			
Metalling the Stable Road ...	503	0	10			
	55,486	15	5	82,854	0	0
<i>Communications.</i>						
Dismantling Sunity bridge ...	.....			2,413	5	6
Surveying Sitae road ...	.....			10	11	0
Additions to Bhathkura bridge on cross road from Patgram to Bhutan.	540	12	10			
	540	12	10	2,424	0	6

Detail of Expenditure for P. W. Dept. for the year 1891-92.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure for 1890-91.		Expenditure for 1891-90.	
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
<i>Miscellaneous Improvements.</i>				
Lawn-tennis, polo and Cricket ground	708	15 3	620	12 11
Diverting Torsa river to Manshai ... ..	.....		598	8 0
Diversion of Torsa river	7,864	3 8	.....
	8,573	2 11	1,219	4 11
<i>Forests.</i>				
Planting and protecting trees	1,830	6 0	1,577	9 7
<i>Repairs.</i>				
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
Ananda Moyee's Dharmasala with out-houses	2	5 6	119	7 5
Artizans school with out-houses	198	4 1	40	13 1
Assistant Superintendent of Police's Bungalow, Pilkhanah house.	803	4 5	378	6 6
Band Master's Bungalow with out houses	6	10 7	21	5 7
Bandmans Bungalow	513	2 2	321	6 0
Brahmo Somaj Building	88	9 11	299	6 5
Church at Nilkuty	280	6 6	12	11 7
Civil Surgeon's Bungalow with out houses, circuit Bungalow..	415	13 2	188	3 1
Council and Civil Judge's office	131	0 11	571	3 5
Civil Surgeon's Bungalow, Principal Victoria College's house	289	12 6	196	9 10
Corrugated iron shed for Bazar	82	8 3	354	13 11
Civil Judge's house with out-houses	600	1 1	609	7 5
College Building	316	10 8	708	9 6
Dak Bungalow with out-houses (Sudder)	89	2 1	149	11 6
Dak Bangalows with out-houses in Mofussil	636	1 6	1,143	8 11
Dewan's Lodging with out-houses	986	11 4	569	15 10
Dispensary Building with out-houses	204	6 2	770	13 8
Dewany and Fozzdary Courts	246	10 3	347	2 7
Dispensary at Haldibari	9	0 4	36	5 8
Dewan's office with Treasury	144	10 3	248	0 9
Elephant shed, paddy gollah and other out-houses	475	12 7	725	6 4
Furniture Godown	218	1 3	113	14 9
Ganja Gollah	3	1 0	.....
Guard house attached to Treasury and Nizarutkhana	4	2 6	32	8 4
Guest house with out-houses	136	11 11	208	15 8
Improvement of the Palace Ground	1,071	1 4	1,606	15 6
Jail wall with Jailor's office and Guard house	487	4 6	281	7 2
Library Building	45	2 5	47	15 9
Model school buildings at Mofussil	642	11 3	336	3 2
Out-houses of the Palace	1,106	5 4	1,317	3 7
Palace	4,336	6 5	4,020	3 1
Post Offices in Mofussil	220	13 7	165	6 2
Police Buildings in Mofussil	1,645	6 0	981	14 8
Public Works office, Godown and Bullocks shed	560	3 8	521	7 2
Parade house with out-houses	460	7 2	407	5 4
Preserving and arranging Goshanimari ruins	459	13 2	75	12 1
Quarters for Personal Assistant to H. H.	441	14 3	220	12 3
Ditto for His Highness' establishment	109	14 8	237	3 11
Ditto for Private Secretary's Accountant	180	6 8	129	9 5
Ditto for Superintendent of Boarding	78	10 1	23	9 1
Ditto for Private Secretary's Head clerk ... ..	.....		98	6 3
Carried over	18,381	0 10	18,308	3 5

Detail of Expenditure for P. W. Dept. for the year 1891-92.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure for 1890-91.			Expenditure for 1891-92.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs.						
<i>Civil Buildings (Continued)</i>						
Brought forward	18,818	0	10	18,808	8	6
Racket Court	18	8	0	45	10	0
Record office with East wing of the Central Building	919	8	3	829	1	6
School Buildings	264	1	10	707	2	3
Superintendent of State's office	78	7	11	340	4	11
Superintendent of State's house with out houses	1,015	10	1	700	10	8
Sub-Divisional buildings	1,915	4	9	1,321	6	2
Sudder Police Station	52	10	4	90	15	0
State Bungalow at Buxa	569	9	8	274	7	6
State Paulki house	.....	.....	.....	12	7	10
State Stables with out-houses	136	13	3	47	8	10
Swimming Bath	121	10	11	236	13	0
Settlement Naib Ahilkar's office	21	13	11	85	0	0
Stable and Coach house	841	9	5	227	5	10
Temples	1,540	5	6	801	12	7
Tent godown	3	15	9	25	11	9
Unforeseen Requisition works (petty)	737	13	11	536	5	8
Repairs to kilns	28	5	10	.....	.....	.....
Total	26,084	6	2	24,591	3	5
<i>Communications.</i>						
Bouti road	1,679	0	3	371	7	1
Buxa road	1,299	15	8	1,371	6	6
Balarampur Feeder road	773	4	9	1,517	15	0
Bengchatra road	14	2	11	88	1	7
Cross road from Dinhat to Mekligunj	1,221	12	6	1,155	1	11
Ditto Mathabhanga to Shitalkhuchi	781	5	9	870	8	10
Ditto Cooch Behar to Gossanimari	454	10	3	430	11	6
Ditto Patgram to Bhootan	540	13	8	567	11	9
Changrabanda Feeder road	257	14	11	334	9	5
Chowdryhat ditto	89	9	3	67	13	11
Dewangunge ditto	294	9	11	121	5	10
Durgapur ditto	327	14	8	110	10	1
Emigration road west of Cooch Behar	7,818	8	6	5,499	7	11
Emigration road east of Cooch Behar	464	11	8	863	8	6
Falakata road	522	4	2	304	0	5
Godadhur road	22	3	5	30	6	11
Godown road	0	12	9	1	1	3
Inspection bungalow	184	8	1	293	8	2
Kalighat road	455	11	6	83	1	8
Kashiabary Feeder road	233	12	0	80	5	8
Kalighat Railway Bank	7	15	1	90	5	1
Lowkuti road	1,989	11	2	2,707	7	10
Manikgunge Feeder road	909	8	8	192	8	9
Purbobhag ditto	207	1	3	216	1	0
Roads and Bridges at Nilkuty	889	1	4	1,029	14	2
Rungpore road	2,854	3	4	4,541	15	10
Shitai road	192	5	7	85	2	3
S. road	85	4	11	5	2	10
Toofangunge road	.....	.....	.....	2	15	0
Village paths	1,645	12	7	821	4	10
Unforeseen repairs after flood	1,577	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Special repairs to Dharla bridges	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Total	28,353	10	3	23,935	5	0

Detail of Expenditure for P. W. Dept. for the year 1891-92

PARTICULARS.					Expenditure for 1890-1.	Expenditure for 1891-92.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Military.</i>						
Barracks, stables and magazine	...			...	400 7 2	664 2 8
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvement.</i>					400 7 2	664 2 8
Tanks, wells &c., in Mofussil	...			...	31 15 0	8 2 1
<i>Tools and Plant</i>					31 15 0	8 2 1
Purchase and manufacture of Tools	...			...	2,731 5 9	590 8 2
Repairing Tools	...			...	570 11 5	854 0 4
Feeding of State bullocks while unemployed	...			...	91 2 8	.....
<i>Establishment.</i>					3,394 3 4	1,444 8 6
Salary	...			...	14,379 1 7	14,294 2 9
Travelling allowance	...			...	1,768 13 10	2,161 1 4
Contingencies	...			...	2,320 15 8	1,475 7 3
Gratuity	...			...	1,536 0 0	.....
<i>Dak bungalow.</i>					20,004 15 1	17,930 11 4
Salary	...			...	1,458 0 0	1,452 0 0
Contingencies	...			...	295 13 9	62 14 7
<i>Conservancy.</i>					1,753 13 9	1,514 14 7
Salary	...			...	457 2 7	420 2 0
Contingencies	...			...	97 0 11	93 8 4
<i>Artisan's school.</i>					554 8 6	578 10 4
Salary	...			...	1,092 7 6	1,104 0 0
<i>Profit and Loss</i>					1,092 7 6	1,104 0 0
Profit and Loss	...			...	309 2 9	199 12 9
<i>Receipts</i>					309 2 9	199 12 9
Public Works Department	...			...	5,544 1 7	5,138 2 6
Artizans School	...			...	191 12 3	68 1 7
<i>Total of Receipts</i>					5,735 13 10	5,206 4 1

KEDAR NATH MAJUMDAR.

Supdt. of Works, P. W. Dept.

Annual statement of expenditure for Chaklajet for the year 1891-92.

ITEMS.	Expenditure for 1890-91.	Expenditure for 1891-92.	REMARKS.
Original Works.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>			
Manager's pucca building at Devigunj	1,252 3 11	2,512 13 0	
Extension of Hât site... ..	212 1 9	12 5 3	
Total ...	1,464 5 8	2,525 2 3	
Repairs.			
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>			
Managers' Bungalow at Julpigurree...	194 15 6	108 9 5	
Amlah's Quarter at Julpigurree ...	86 4 3	67 2 1	
Manager's residence at Devigunj ...	195 6 6	197 10 1	
Manager's Office Bungalow at Devigunj.	169 4 2	273 15 8	
Peelkhanah and Mahoot's quarters...	128 0 6	77 14 9	
Dispensary and Native Doctor's quarters at Devigunj, Boda, and Titaliya.	216 3 3	69 4 9	
School buildings in the Estate ...	94 5 4	70 5 6	
Temples at Boda, Patgram and Purbabhad.	107 3 0	141 4 0	
Boda Toke Kutchery	647 12 4	460 13 11	
Patgram Toke Kutchery	9 6 0	42 9 6	
Rungpore Toke Kutchery	18 0 0	562 7 3	
Staging bungalow at Devigunj ...	161 13 2	228 13 5	
Corrugated iron shed at Patgram	12 10 10	3 7 0	
Pucca Kutchery at Boda	603 7 10	.....
Total ...	2,644 12 8	2,304 5 4	
<i>Communications.</i>			
Station roads	30 14 0	19 11 0	
Total ...	30 14 0	19 11 0	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Tangali bund	25 0 0	21 4 0	
Wells and tanks	0 12 0	.....
Total ...	25 12 0	21 4 0	
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Salary	372 0 0	306 0 0	
Travelling allowance	205 0 0	289 3 2	
Contingencies... ..	31 0 0	.....
Total ...	608 0 0	595 3 2	
Grand Total ...	4,773 12 4	5,465 9 9	

KEDAR NATH MAJUMDAR,

Supdt. of Works, P. W. Department

No.

FROM

RAI CALICA DOSS DUTT BAHADUR, B. L.,

DEWAN OF THE COOCH BEHAR STATE,

TO

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH BHUP BAHADUR

IN COUNCIL, COOCH BEHAR.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 29th August, 1892.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the Administration of the Revenue Department of the State for the year 1891-92. As on previous occasions, the report has been divided into seven sections and I have dealt with them in the following order :—

I.—Land Revenue.

II.—Settlement.

III.—Department of Agriculture and Forests.

IV.—Excise Revenue.

V.—Treasury and Stamp Revenue.

VI.—Offices at the Rajbari.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.—LAND REVENUE.

2. I was in charge of the Revenue Department during the whole year. Amongst the Naib Ahilkars, Babu Narendra Nath Sen continuing to be on deputation, Kumar Rangila Narayan remained in charge of the Treasury and the Sudder Sub-division. He was, however, absent on privilege leave for 3 months from the 1st of September, when Kumar Gojendra Narayan, Junior, Superintendent of Agriculture and Forests, acted for him. The charge of the Sub-division of Dinhata rested with Babu Surapati Chatterjee from the beginning of the year to the 12th June, when he was granted privilege leave for 3 months and was relieved by Babu Rameswar Pramanik, who at this time reverted to his substantive post at Dinhata, the one he had held in the Settlement Department having been abolished. There was no change at Mathabhanga, Babu Shita Nath Banerjee being in charge throughout the year. Moulvie Yaquinnuddin Ahmed officiated as the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj till the 12th of September, when he was relieved by Babu Surapati Chatterjee. The charge of the office of the Sub-Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga remained with Babu Ashutosh Ghosh up to the

22nd of December, and as he was allowed leave for 3 months to enable him to appear at the examination for the appointment of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors under Government, Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhury, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar, was sent to relieve him. Babu Jogendra Nath Sanyal, Offg. Sub-Naib Ahilkar of Dinahata, fell ill and went away on leave on the 18th September. But as he subsequently died, Babu Purna Chandra Mitra was appointed in his place with effect from the 16th November.

3. The following table compares the result of collections of Mal and Debutter revenue for the last 10 years.

YEAR.	DEMAND.							BALANCE.					REMARKS.
	Mal or current demand.	DAKTA OR AHARAR DEMAND.				Grand total of demand.	Amount of collections.	Amount written off.	Out of arrear demand.	Out of current demand.	Total of balance.		
		Amount of balance above in the statement for the previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total net arrear demand.								
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1882-83	..	9,67,582	2,22,700	3,064	.....	3,26,764	12,93,340	9,42,699	52,434	1,88,546	1,10,086	2,98,240	3,027
1883-84	..	9,68,630	2,99,340	655	.....	2,99,776	12,63,400	9,58,779	50,809	1,53,894	1,03,013	2,56,707	2,390
1884-85	..	9,66,408	2,56,707	1,302	.....	2,58,009	12,24,417	9,06,684	19,823	1,60,600	1,40,036	3,01,686	3,676
1885-86	...	10,08,060	2,01,686	30,140	.....	3,31,726	12,39,790	9,31,367	24,947	1,87,298	1,91,753	3,79,448	4,372
1886-87	...	10,22,714	2,78,448	17,452	....	3,00,900	14,18,614	9,92,464	10,216	2,23,796	1,86,403	4,10,198	3,252
1887-88	...	10,22,952	4,10,198	5,632	.....	4,16,830	14,38,782	9,67,216	99,647	1,94,339	1,92,302	3,86,641	4,622
1888-89	...	10,26,521	3,86,641	2,116	.....	3,88,756	14,14,277	9,46,082	17,606	2,48,746	2,03,732	4,52,478	2,840
1889-90	...	10,50,882	4,52,478	2,082	....	4,54,560	15,06,092	10,26,773	12,362	2,67,940	2,02,904	4,70,844	3,887
1890-91	...	11,05,192	4,70,844	4,579	....	4,75,423	15,80,576	10,26,381	19,698	2,90,968	2,50,569	5,41,437	6,909
1891-92	..	11,62,333	5,41,437	7,548	....	5,48,885	17,11,315	11,51,134	28,835	2,80,650	2,88,876	5,69,527	5,191
A mount of excess payment or of revenue paid because due.													

4. The current demand was Rs. 11,62,333 against Rs. 11,05,152 of the previous year; there was thus an increase of Rs. 57,181. Detailed explanations regarding this increase are given in statements Nos. 1 & 2 hereto appended.

5. The increase obtained by the re-settlement of the State was, as noticed in previous reports, distributed over 5 years in cases in which it exceeded the old jumma by 20 per cent. The new settlement came into force in Pergunahs Mekligunj and Lall Bazar in 1889-90, and in the remaining four Pergunahs in the following year. The increase entered in the Towjees of the different Pergunahs during the year under report amounted to Rs. 49,641. With the settlement increases of Rs. 22,922 and Rs. 63,413, entered in 1889-90 and 1890-91 respectively, the total increase entered up to the close of 1891-92 is therefore Rs. 1,35,976. On the other hand there were some decreases in the jumma in the course of the re-settlement; these too were shewn in the returns for 1889-90 and 1890-91. The amount of Rs. 2,51,310, shewn in Section II of my report for 1890-91, was the net increase shewn in the papers of the new settlement after a deduction of the decreases referred to above from the gross increase. Some alterations in jummas had to be since made after necessary enquiries in cases relating to objections regarding classification and some further reductions will have to be shewn hereafter for the same reason. These reductions will be more than made up by the increases obtained by the settlement of unassessed lands and khas jotes. The maximum increase will not be reached till 1894-95. The resettlement of Girds Chowra and Shandara in Pergunah Cooch Behar and

Tufangunj still remains to be concluded; the rates for these Girds, which border on the Bhutan Duars, have not yet been fixed for reasons which will be stated in another portion of the report. The settlement increase entered in the Towjee of each Sub-division during the last year is shewn below :—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Sudder	...	...	...	...	...	13,575	4	7
Mekligunj	...	...	...	...	...	6,733	9	0
Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	16,087	2	1
Dinhata	...	...	...	...	...	13,245	2	10
Total						49,641	2	6

6. Increases were obtained by the re-settlement of jotes, relinquished or made khas in previous years, and of syrat mehals; the new settlement of certain unassessed lands also brought in an increase. The increases on these accounts amounted to Rs. 12,776. The gross increase thus came up to Rs. 62,417. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 5,236 due to relinquishment of jotes, cancellation of leases and different other causes. The net increase of Rs. 57,181, shewn in the two statements of Mal and Debutter Revenue, is the difference between this decrease and the gross increase.

7. A glance at the table will shew how the current demand has increased from Rs. 9,67,582 in 1882-83 to Rs. 11,62,333 during the last year; there has been an increase of Rs. 1,94,751, which includes the increase obtained before 1888-89 by the assessment of Patit lands brought under cultivation since the first settlement. The increase caused by the re-settlement was not entered in the Towjee till 1889-90 as stated above.

8. The balance shewn at the close of the previous year was Rs. 5,41,437, whereas that brought forward in the statement for the year under report amounts to Rs. 5,48,982. There was thus an increase of Rs. 7,545, which was due to the re-settlement of khas and relinquished jotes made with retrospective effect.

9. The grand total of both the current and the arrear demand amounted to Rs. 17,11,315 against Rs. 15,80,575 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 1,30,740.

10. The collections, amounting to Rs. 11,51,134, exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 1,24,753 and the average of the five previous years by Rs. 1,61,373. They fell short of the current demand by Rs. 11,199 only. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 99. Though the balance left unrealised at the close of the year was large, still considering that the year was an exceptionally bad one as regards crops and that the condition of the people caused very grave anxiety in our minds from the time of the failure of the rains in July, the result was much better than what could possibly be expected. The percentage of current collections on current demand could not be large, as many payments had to be credited in the account of the arrear demand. The reasons for which the latter demand had accumulated will be stated below.

11. In my last report I stated how cholera raged in the State towards the end of 1890-91; its ravages continued in the beginning of the year under report. There were many deaths and the people were terror-stricken. In many places the ryots gave up their ordinary avocations for some time and the cultivation of early rice and jute was neglected. This not only injuriously affected the collections of 1890-91, but also those of the first portion of the year under report. Scarcely could the people recover from the misery caused by the prevalence of cholera, when the gloomy prospects of their crops caused great anxiety. The heavy rains of May and June injured early rice and jute, and the deficiency of rain from July made the prospects of late rice very gloomy. The price of rice went up. There was distress amongst the people in many Talooks, and it was fortunate that there was no actual scarcity and no relief measures had to be adopted. I shall have to recur to this subject in another portion of my report. When the condition of the people was so bad it could not be expected that

they would punctually pay their rents. In many places they were obliged to borrow money on very unfavorable terms for the purposes of purchasing food-grains and paying rents. The large increase in the sale of documentary stamps, to which I shall refer in another part of my report, testifies to the increase in the indebtedness of Your Highness' subjects. There was distress in portions of some of the neighbouring Bengal Districts ; but there the Zemindars, who enjoyed large profits from their estates, did not experience very great difficulty in paying the Government revenue. The case was quite different with our petty Jotedars, from whom we had to collect revenue direct. Many of them were poor people who found it difficult to support their families in this year of high prices, and who were hard pressed by their creditors. The pressure was particularly felt in the Sudder and the Dinhata Sub-divisions, in which the out-turn of crops was very poor. In Mathabhanga the rise in the price of tobacco proved very opportune, and it enabled the ryots to pay their rents. In Mekligunj the out-turn of late rice was not so bad as in Cooch Behar and Dinhata; the ryots benefited moreover from the great rise in the price of jute though the out-turn had been poor. For the above reasons the collections, as shewn in the table given below, exceeded the current demand in Mekligunj and Mathabhanga and they fell short in the Sudder and the Dinhata Sub-division.

Name of Sub-division.			Current demand.	Amount of collections.
Mekligunj	...	...	1,77,898	1,82,332
Mathabhanga	...	...	3,35,899	3,60,403
Sudder	...	...	3,82,643	3,54,860
Dinhata	...	...	2,65,893	2,53,539
Total			11,62,333	11,51,134

The collecting officers tried their best to collect as much money as they could. A very large number of processes was issued and so many as 599 jotes were sold. The number of jotes sold in 1890-91 was 346. But leniency had to be shown and time granted in many cases; we could not shut our eyes to the exceptional character of the year.

12. The table given below shews the amount of revenue due for each Sub-division and the percentage of balance on the total demand at the close of the year.

Name of Sub-division.			Total demand for 1891-92.	Balance due at the close of 1891-92.	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1891-92.	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1890-91.	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1889-90.
			Rs.	Rs.			
Sudder	...	...	6,90,850	8,19,911	46	48	44
Mekligunj	...	...	2,23,742	42,577	19	22	19
Mathabhanga	...	...	4,50,070	85,800	19	27	25
Dinhata	...	...	3,46,653	91,249	26	25	21
Total	...	...	17,11,815	5,39,537	.....	.....	.....

It will be observed that excepting in Dinhata, where there has been an increase of 1 per cent in the balance, the percentage has come down everywhere and particularly in Mathabhanga where it has decreased by 8.

13. The details regarding the arrear balance are shewn in the following table.

		Rs.
Details about the balance shewn at the close of 1890-91.	1. Amount shewn as due at the close of 1890-91 ...	5,41,437
	2. Amount collected and credited during 1891-92 ...	2,32,402
	3. Amount remitted during 1891-92 ...	23,562
	4. Balance at the close of 1891-92 ...	2,85,473
	5. Amount which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shewn against heading 4. ...	1,00,000
Details about the old balance entered in the Towji during 1891-92.	6. Amount of balance entered in the Towji during 1891-92 ...	7,545
	7. Amount collected during 1891-92 ...	4,140
	8. Amount remitted during 1891-92 ...	.....
	9. Balance due at the close of 1891-92...	3,405
	10. Balance which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shewn against heading 9 ...	.....
	11. Total of balances or total of figures shewn against headings 4 and 9 ...	2,88,878
	12. Total amount which may prove irrecoverable out of total balance shewn against heading 11 ...	1,00,000

14. It will be observed that the balance shewn as due at the close of 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 5,41,437. To this was added the increase of Rs. 7,545 on account of the arrear demand obtained by the settlement of certain jotes with retrospective effect. The total arrear demand for the year under report thus amounted to Rs. 5,48,982, of which Rs. 2,36,542 was collected and Rs. 23,562 written off as irrecoverable. The balance which remained due at the close of the year was Rs. 2,88,878.

15. In the remarks recorded on the Administration Report for 1890-91 the Government of Bengal took special notice of the large outstanding balance and suggested the desirability of improving the system of collections. Your Highness called upon me to report on this subject. The question was then fully discussed in the Council in May last and Your Highness was pleased to sanction certain proposals made by me. The matter being one of very great importance I beg to enclose herewith, as appendices Nos. I and II, copies of the report submitted by me and of the orders passed by Your Highness in Council.

16. I tried to fully explain in my report how the arrears had accumulated and why the bringing forward of a certain amount of balance could not be avoided. The last kist in the case of jotes with jummas exceeding Rs. 30 falls due 3 or 4 days before the expiration of the official year. With the object of receiving monies it becomes necessary to keep the books open for some days even after the 31st March. No processes can possibly be issued before the close of the year for the recovery of the unpaid balances on account of the last kist. As a matter of fact a considerable portion of the last kist has always been collected in the succeeding year after the tobacco had been sold. In former times the books of a year were kept open till the celebration of the Punneah for the next year. Though the Commissioner put a stop to this practice as far as the State was concerned during Your Highness' minority, it still prevails amongst the Jotedars and their under-tenants. The subject of the revision of kists will have to be soon considered. It appears from the Bengal Government Resolution of the 6th October 1891 on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1890-91 that the Bengal Government contemplates to revise the kists. I am waiting to see what changes are introduced in Bengal, as we have hitherto followed, to a certain extent, the practice prevailing in that Province. As pointed out in previous reports the difficulty in punctually collecting the revenue arises from the circumstance of the collections having to be made direct from a very large number of poor and petty tenants, who do not enjoy much profit from their temporarily settled (*Sarasaree*) holdings, and also from our anxiety to prevent the ruin of many resident Jotedars. With the object of preventing migration of ryots from the State we have also to be careful in dealing with arrears due for jotes situated near the Blattan Duars or in tracts thinly populated. After a full consideration of all circumstances Your Highness in

Council has decided to enforce greater strictness for the future; the Sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars have therefore been deprived of the power of postponing sales and granting time to defaulters. It is hoped that when the jotedars find that they cannot expect much leniency they will be more punctual. In special cases the Dewan will have the power of granting time.

17. The collecting establishments have also been strengthened to a certain extent. I explained in the report referred to above how the Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar, who was also the Treasury officer and the Superintendent of Stamps could not devote the time and attention required for the successful management of the collection work in the two Pergunahs of Cooch Behar and Tufangunj. The Sudder Sub-division has therefore been split into two Tehsil circles, the work in Pergunnah Tufangunj and a small portion of Cooch Behar being made over to the settlement officer.

18. The large increase in the balance during the last 2 years is no doubt due to the prevalence of cholera and the failure of crops. In connection with this subject it should also be stated that large balances are due from some of the encumbered estates like those of Rati Deb Buxi and Annada Prasad Buxi, which are managed by the Court of Wards. Many of the old houses in this State are now in very reduced circumstances. It has been the policy of the State to save some of them from ruin; to attain this object it is necessary to give them time to pay down old arrears.

19. A considerable portion of the old balance of Rs. 2,88,878 will, it is believed, prove irrecoverable. I have estimated the amount which may prove irrecoverable at a lac of rupees. Considering the different causes stated above this is not a high estimate. A full enquiry is made in each case before a recommendation for remission is made to Your Highness. This necessarily takes time.

20. The discrepancies between the amounts actually credited in the Treasury and financial accounts and those shewn in the Towji and Revenue Returns are explained in the following statement.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of collections shown in the Towji	.....			11,51,134	3	4
DEDUCT:—						
Excess payments (Fazil) made in previous years, which could not be credited in cash book for the year under report	6,878	5	10			
Balance in hands of collecting officers, which could not be remitted to the Treasury before the close of the year	21,867	10	8			
ADD:—				28,746	0	6
Miscellaneous receipts &c. which could not be credited in the Towji	9,977	1	7	11,22,388	2	10
Balance in hands of collecting officers which could not be remitted to the Treasury during 1891-92	15,304	12	2*	25,281	13	9
Amount credited in Treasury Cash Book	.....			11,47,670	0	7

21. *Canoongoes and Assistant Canoongoes.*—As stated in the last report Babu Hem Chunder Bhattacharjee reverted to his substantive appointment as Sudder Canoongoe on the 1st of March 1891, the post of the settlement Naib Ahilkar he had held before having been abolished. He however availed himself of privilege leave for 3 months from that date, when second grade Canoongoe Babu Hari Prasad Neogi took up his work. Babu Hem Chunder was again appointed in the settlement department as a temporary Sub-Naib Ahilkar from the 28th November to enquire into the cases relating to objection regarding classification pending in that department; he worked in this capacity for 4 months, when Babu Mahendra Nath Adhikari Canoongoe held charge of the Sudder Canoongoe's office. On Babu Chandra Keli Moonshee's taking leave,

* As compared with the amount shewn as balance in hands of collecting officers which remained to be remitted to the Treasury in the statement for 1890-91 there is a discrepancy of 3 annas 4 pies which was entered by mistake under excess payments.

Babu Hari Prasad Neogi was appointed to act as the Dewann of Panga for about 4 months from the 25th November 1891, during which period Munshi Nasuruddin worked as the Canoongoe of Dinahata. Babu Shashi Bhushan Roy was also absent on leave for one month and mapper Shyam Shundar Bhounik was deputed to enquire into the cases pending in Mathabhanga and Mekligunj. Munshi Kalimuddin continued to be in charge of the Canoongoe's office at Tufangunj during the whole year. He was temporarily promoted to the 1st grade during the deputation of Babu Hem Chunder Bhattacharjee to the settlement department and of Babu Hari Prasad Neogi to Panga. The two assistant Canoongoes Kumar Khitindra Narayan and Hemendra Narayan continued to work in Pergunah Cooch Behar.

22. During the year under report there were 1099 cases for enquiry against 1210 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of 111 cases. Of these the enquiries were finished in 903; 71 were returned for different reasons without enquiry and 125 cases remained pending. The cases were of different sorts; those in which lands had to be surveyed took comparatively long time. Munshi Kalimuddin enquired into the largest number of cases and he and Babu Mahendra Nath Adhikari did their work satisfactorily. Babu Hari Prasad Neogi was on deputation for some months; he worked efficiently everywhere. Babu Shashi Bhushan Roy was not in good health for several months. He was obliged to take leave; even after his return he could not work as well as could be desired.

23. *Cases.*—Together with the 1492 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal during the year under report was 14,840, of which 13,322 against 11,209 of the previous year were disposed of. The number, which remained pending at the close of the year, was thus 1,518. Details are shewn in the statement hereto appended. It will be observed that there was a large increase in cases relating to the realization of arrears of revenue; this was due to vigorous steps having been taken for recovering the accumulated arrears. The total number of appeals for disposal was 44, of which 34 were disposed of. As in the previous year a large number of cases had to be dealt with by Kumar Rangila Narain, Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar, he having to do revenue work only and two entire Pergunnahs being included within his jurisdiction.

24. *Cases in which the State was a party.*—Babu Chandra Nath Tarafdar continued as State Pleader during the whole year. Babu Binode Bihari Bhattacharjee, late Peshkar of the State Council, was appointed, Junior State Pleader and Public Prosecutor and his pay of Rs. 50 included in my Budget. It was understood that Babu Chandra Nath was to do all the work in the Civil Courts as before and that Babu Binode Bihari was to conduct prosecutions on behalf of the State in the Criminal Courts. There were 33 Civil and Revenue cases instituted during the year in which the State was a party; there were besides 17 cases pending from the previous year, which made up a total of 50 cases for disposal. Out of these 27 were decided fully and 11 partly in our favor, and 3 against us; 9 cases remained pending. Out of the 50 cases for disposal there were some for reversal of sales for recovery of arrears of revenue, in which the State was made a *pro forma* defendant, and some for recovery of small amounts due out of loans granted for building houses. The Public Prosecutor had to appear in 45 criminal cases, in which 91 offenders were implicated; out of these 61 persons were convicted. There were some cases in which persons who tried to injure the State Revenue were prosecuted according to my directions.

25. *Nezarut Department.*—The following table compares the revenue work done by the Nezarut Department during the last two years:—

YEAR.	Processes served free of charge.	Processes for realization of revenue &c., for which fees are to be realised afterwards.	Processes for which fees have been realised.	Total number of processes.	Amount of earnings shown in Nezarut books.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	Rs.	
1890-91	3,008	5,093	9,354	18,050	8,667 8	6,250	
1891-92	3,357	5,674	12,089	20,970			

26. The total number of processes served rose from 18,050 in 1890-91 to 20,970 during the year under report. There have been increases under all the heads and notably under processes for the realisation of arrears of revenue. The earnings amounted in all to Rs. 10,330-8. The expenditure was Rs. 6,312 against Rs. 6,250 of the previous year; the net gain to the State was thus Rs. 4,018-8. The Naib Ahlikars of Dinahata and Mathabhanga complain of the insufficiency of the number of peons attached to those Sub-divisions. I also received a communication from the Civil Judge on the subject. The rate of pay of a third grade peon, which is Rs. 5 only, is now found to be very low; the price of food-grains having much risen during the last few years peons of this grade find it difficult to support themselves with such a low pay. Now that there is a large surplus in the receipts it will be advisable to consider the above point. Under the orders of the Council passed in 1885, the earnings of the peons and the expenditure on account of their pay &c, are shewn in the three Departmental Budgets according to a scale fixed by the Council. Nazir Guru Gobind Guha continues to discharge his duties faithfully.

27. *Miscellaneous work.*—The miscellaneous work done by the Revenue Department during the last two years is shewn in the following table.

YEAR.	No. of petitions received.	No. of reports, on which orders have been passed.	No. of Robekaries recorded.	No. of notices and other perwannahs issued.	No. of English letters addressed.	Value of Stamps sold.
						Rs. A. P
1890-91	18,085	12,458	695	43,111	5,498	11,177 18 8
1891-92	19,409	9,124	801	37,041	4,812	14,094 5 8

28. The decrease in the number of reports on which orders were passed and of notices and English letters issued is due to the abolition of three out of the 4 settlement offices. I have already stated above how the number of cases for the recovery of arrears of revenue increased; to this was due the increase in the number of petitions received and in that of the value of stamps sold. Besides that shewn in the above table there is a large amount of work of a purely miscellaneous nature which can not be conveniently described in a report. The work is steadily increasing. I shall state in another place how my department had to busy itself with the work of taking up land for the Cooch Behar Railway; there was besides the compilation of the census tables.

29. *Crops and condition of the people.*—The beginning of the year saw the people in a state of terror caused by the prevalence of cholera in an epidemic form. Never had they suffered so much from this disease. They had not been able to pay sufficient attention to the cultivation of early rice and jute. The disease continued to rage during the first portion of the year and there were thousands of deaths. In April there was a fall of more than 4 inches of rain and the cultivation of jute and early rice went on. In May and June the rain-fall was rather excessive; it amounted to 31 inches. This interfered with the weeding operations. There were good showers till the middle of July; the rain-fall became deficient from that time. The fall during August was 8 inches only; this was quite insufficient in a place like Cooch Behar with its sandy soil. The transplantation of late rice could not be carried on. When I visited portions of Pergunahs Cooch Behar and Tufangunj in August, I found that transplantation was backward every where. Reports to the same effect came from the other Pergunahs. There was not much improvement in September, when the anxieties of the people very much increased. In fields in which transplantation had already taken place weeds were growing fast owing to the want of water and the plants looked yellow. There were only a few showers in October but there was none in November. The deficiency in the rain restricted the area in which rice was cultivated; it also served to seriously affect the out-turn in the reduced area under cultivation. The total rain-fall during the last year was 90.71 inches.

against 187.03 inches of the previous year ; the average annual rain-fall during 10 years preceding 1891-92 was 128.83 inches. As far as can be ascertained from our papers from 1872 it appears that the lowest fall was recorded in 1875 ; it was 90.40 inches. But in that year the distribution was not so unfavorable as in the last, when we had more rain than what was wanted up to the middle of July, while there was something like a drought afterwards. The out-turn of early rice has been estimated at 8 annas in the Sudder Sub-division and in Mekhlighunj, 6 annas in Dinbata and 5 annas in Mathabhanga. The yield of late rice was worse ; it was about 6 annas in Mekhlighunj and Mathabhanga, while in the average it did not exceed 4 annas in Dinbata and Cooch Behar.

30. In the case of jute there was another disadvantage ; there was no sufficient water in the holes and ditches. Not only were the plants stunted in growth, but in many places there was no water in which the bundles could be steeped. The bundles had to be taken to long distances and even then a large number of them had to be put in holes containing only small quantities of water. In some places I heard they could not be steeped at all. The color of the jute washed in very dirty water became bad. On the whole the out-turn was below 6 annas.

31. The drought in October and November facilitated the cultivation of tobacco but the want of moisture was felt in December and February and the leaves were not as healthy as could be desired. Hailstorm seriously injured the crop in some of the southern Talooks in Pergunnah Cooch Behar. The out-turn may, in the average, be estimated at 8 annas. Mustard-seed also suffered owing to want of rain from November and the yield was not more than 8 annas. The cultivation of *cheena* and *kaon* could not be satisfactorily carried on as cholera raged from February to June 1891.

32. Owing to the failure of the rice crops the prices of food-grains continued high during the year. The lowest rate at which common rice was sold was Rs. 3-8. From November to March the price ranged from Rs. 4 to 4-6 ; in some places it went up even to Rs. 5. When I visited the Talooks near Chilkir Hat in the month of January, I was really alarmed ; there was a deficiency in the supply and the price was high. The number of substantial jotedars in this State is very small. Wherever I enquired I found that there was very little paddy in stock. I visited the houses of some of our influential jotedars in Pergunnahs Cooch Behar and Tufangunj and was much disappointed. Fortunately however the foreign Mahajans imported large quantities of rice. I visited their places of business and encouraged them to procure rice. Rice was brought by rail and also by boats. Even in January, a short time after the harvesting of Haimanti paddy, I found that 9000 maunds of rice had already been imported to Haldibari by rail. I saw heaps of bags of rice at Mogulbat ; at one time there were 30 boats laden with rice at Kalir Ghat near Cooch Behar. Babu Hukum Chand Oswal brought large quantities to Chowra Hat and Babu Johormal to Mekhlighunj and Jamaladah. Babu Aidan Oswal had large quantities of jute in stock ; he imported rice by boats from Shirajgunj and sent down jute in those very boats. The rich Mahajans at Laukuti did the same thing. Rice was brought up in boats also to Mathabhanga ; sometimes it was brought in carts from Haldibari. The quantity imported to Haldibari during February and March was large. Ordinarily rice is exported from Cooch Behar and the people here have not to depend for their supplies upon other districts. But last year it was the importation from British India that kept up the supply and saved the State. At one time when it was apprehended that the supplies would fall short I thought that the necessity for the State rendering monetary help to encourage importation might arise ; but fortunately the Mahajans did their work quite satisfactorily and showed how useful they really were. Imported rice found its way to the most distant corners of the State and in some places no home-grown rice could be had.

33. The deficiency in the out-turn of jute was, I think, made up to a great extent by the unusual rise in the price, which went up from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. This was due to the increase in the demand in England and the poor out-turn of the crop in Bengal. The rums did not fully benefit by the rise in the price.

because they had sold their produce when the rate was Rs. 3 or 3-8; it was the Mahajans, who could keep jute in stock, who made large profits. One Mahajan in this town must have got Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 80,000. Another bright feature was the rise in the price of tobacco, the rate for which varied from Rs. 8 to Rs. 13. If it were not for this the people of the tobacco-growing tracts would not have been able to find sufficient money for buying food-grains and paying rents. The price of mustard-seed ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 and that of the oil from Rs. 11-12 to Rs. 13-8 a maund.

34. From what has been said above it is clear that the people had to pass through an exceptionally bad year. There were deaths in their families from cholera and they felt a great want of food-grains on account of the failure of crops. Influenza raged in some parts of the State after the rains and there was great mortality amongst cattle in Pergunahs Cooch Behar and Dinhata. Prospects were so gloomy in December that it was feared that severe distress would be felt in some places; these did not seem to be better off than parts of Dinagapore, which were included within the distressed areas by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. We remained as watchful as possible. I visited different parts of the State and kept the Council informed of everything. In February it was thought advisable to appoint the Fouzdari Ahilkar as the Famine Officer and request him to submit reports in the form laid down by the Government of Bengal. Fortunately, however, the people could pass through the year without any sort of State aid. It was expected that the New Railway Line from Cooch Behar to Gitaldah would prove a sort of relief work. But the Cooch Behar ryots generally do not like to work on roads and they cannot work as well as the coolies from Behar. Very few people therefore worked on the line, though an attempt was made to afford every facility to them. Even after the close of the year we did not find it necessary to open any relief works. But though no State aid had to be granted there can be no doubt that the poor people suffered much distress. Many could not get full meals and even for procuring half meals they had to incur fresh debts. Most of our ryots are in the clutches of money-lenders. In Pergunahs Cooch Behar, Dinhata and Tufangunj they could not last year fully satisfy the demands of their creditors; it was not easy for them therefore to get fresh loans. People who had agreed to give specified quantities of jute to the Mahajans on, what is called, the *Moolke* system, were in great difficulty. The out-turn of jute being deficient they had to execute bonds for prices claimable for the quantities, which could not be delivered, at the high rates which latterly ruled in the market; thus for Rs. 2 taken in cash a bond had sometimes to be given for Rs. 8. I have already referred to the circumstance of the increase in the sale of documentary stamps testifying to the increase in the indebtedness of the people.

35. From talks I had with Mahajans I think that the quantity of rice imported to the town of Cooch Behar from December last up to the present time is about 55,000 maunds and that the total quantity imported to different places in the State is not less than 2,50,000 maunds. These are rough estimates; but still they give some idea of the large sum spent by the people in the purchase food-grains. The price of the total quantity of imported rice, which amounted to not less than 11 lacs, represents the loss to the people in general; this must have been made up to a certain extent in Mathabhanga and Mekligunj by increased profits obtained by the sale of tobacco and jute. But we are to remember that these profits do but partly reach the cultivators.

36. *Emigration.*—The emigration of undertenants of lower grades and *adhiars*, who are hard pressed by their creditors, can not be fully stopped. 23 families only are reported to have emigrated from the north of Mathabhanga last year against 152 of the previous year. Some families also went away from Cooch Behar, Tufangunj and other parts of the State. On the other hand some people, who had emigrated in previous years, returned to the State. On the whole I do not think the State suffered much loss on this account.

37. *Tour.*—Owing to apprehensions regarding failure of crops I thought it necessary to visit different parts of the State to enquire about the condition of the people. I was away from the head-quarters for 53 days. I have to sit

in the Council for 3 days during the week and I have besides to work in my own office. It was not therefore possible for me to remain out longer. I submitted diaries in which I fully recorded all that I saw. I visited the three Sub-divisional offices and sent up to the Council memoranda containing the result of my inspection. The Towjees were examined; I impressed upon the Sub-divisional officers the necessity of satisfying themselves that the settlement jummas had been correctly entered, and of closely supervising the collection work.

38. Babu Rameswar Pramanick, Naib Ahilkar Dinhati, remained out for 26 days and Babus Surapati Chatterjee and Shita Nath Banerjee for 24 and 19 days respectively. Moulvie Yaquinnuddin Ahmed toured for 8 days only. Under existing orders the Sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars are required to be out on tour for 60 days in a year. This is necessary for making themselves fully acquainted with the condition of bad jotes and for adopting the best means for adjusting old balances. I am sorry the Naib Ahilkars could not carry out the standing orders. It is true that in order to be able to camp out they require tents and elephants and that difficulty was experienced in getting them towards the end of last year. But they should begin their tours early. Their special attention will be drawn to this matter. The Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar, who is also the Treasury Officer, can seldom go out.

39. *Estates under the management of the Malcutchery.*—I had occasion to state in another portion of my report how the State took interest in saving some of the old houses. There are very few well-to-do resident families and we are anxious to see that those we have are not ruined. With this object much kindness has been shewn to them from time to time. Many of the estates, which are in charge of the Malcutchery, are really encumbered estates which we want to gradually make solvent.

40. During the year under report the charge of the estates of Momtazuddin Ahmed and of Babu Naba Kumar Bhattacharjee was given up under the sanction of the Council, and that of Sharnamoyee Dassya taken over. There were thus 13 estates under the management of the Malcutchery at the close of the year. The estate belonging to Babus Satish Chandra Mustafee and Suresh Chandra Mustafee was never encumbered; it was taken charge of because the proprietors were minors. The following statement compares the result of collections during the last two years :—

		Years.	
		1890-91	1891-92
Current demand of Government and State revenues and of rent due to superior land-lords	...	53,960	55,349
Arrear demand of rent due to the estate	...	98,493	99,221
Current demand of rent due to the estate	...	84,869	87,104
Rent collections of the year	...	83,230	76,088
Miscellaneous receipts	...	24,846	19,313
Expenses of management	...	5,039	5,001
Disbursements on other accounts	...	90,073	1,09,432
Total investments of the estate (other than land)	...	67,394	82,826
Cash in hand	...	57,821	36,701
Advances	...	18,419	22,585
Debts on the estate	...	9,250	6,141
Percentage of collections on current demand	...	98.0	87.3

41. This estate has got properties both in British Territory and Cooch Behar. It will be observed that the current demand of Government and State revenue and of rents due to superior land-lords was Re 55,349 against Rs 53,960 of the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the re-settlement operations in the State, under which the juma of many jotes has increased. The same cause explains the increase of Rs 2,235 in the current demand of rent due to the estate. The collections came down from Re 83,230 to Re 76,088, and the percentage of collections on the current demand from 98.0 to 87.3. The jotes belonging to the Mustafi family are mostly situated in Pergunahs Dinhati, Cooch Behar and Tufangunj, where the crops failed, and there was not much

tobacco; this is the reason for which there was such a deficiency. There was a decrease of Rs. 38 in the management expenses. The investments of the estate show an increase of Rs. 15,432 and the debts, which are on account of arrears of rent, came down to Rs. 6,141; on the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 21,120 in the cash in hand. The advances include sums spent on the pucca house here and also litigation charges which remain to be adjusted; some old advances will prove irrecoverable.

42. The details of disbursements on other accounts are given below:—

	Ra.
Rent &c. paid to superior land-lords	57,776
Litigation charges	3,859
Amount of loans granted	26,363
Price of elephant purchased	1,200
Amount of debts paid	675
All other charges including expenses for maintaining all the members of the family, performing Poojahs and sadhas, keeping up of houses and gardens &c.	19,559
Total	1,09,432

43. The total disbursements were Rs. 1,09,432 against Rs. 90,073 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 19,359, which is attributable chiefly to new loans being granted to different persons. An elephant was purchased for Rs. 1,200 for the proprietors. There was a decrease of Rs. 7,862 in the charges for maintenance &c. In 1890-91 the celebration of the marriage of Suresh Chandra had cost a large amount. He is now 20 years old; I am sorry he is not making any satisfactory progress in his studies. Babu Satish Chandra Mustafi is continuing in the service of the State. The expenses of the proprietors have lately increased, both of them having got families. Babu Satish Chandra has been blessed with another son.

44. The next in importance is the estate of Babu Man Mohan Buxi. The result of management of this estate for the last two years is given below:—

	YEARS.	
	1890-91	1891-92
Current demand of State revenue and of rent due to superior land-lords	33,422	34,723
Arrear demand of rent due to the estate	43,040	46,477
Current demand of rent due to the estate	44,892	47,588
Rent collections of the year on account of both the current and arrear demand.	44,802	46,757
Miscellaneous receipts	826	1,485
Expenses of management	3,139	3,273
Disbursements on other accounts... ..	43,363	47,855
Total investments of the estate (other than land)	2,942	2,942
Cash in hand	5,761	7,376
Debts on the estate	4,422	7,318
Percentage of collections on current demand	100	99

45. Owing to the resettlement operations in the State there was an increase of Rs. 1,301 in the current demand of revenue and rent due to superior landlords and also an increase of Rs. 2,696 in the rent payable to the estate. The collections increased with the demand; they amounted to Rs. 46,757 against Rs. 44,802 of the previous year and the percentage was 99. Considering the character of the year this was satisfactory. Many of the jotes belonging to this Estate are situated in tobacco-growing tracts; the result was not therefore bad. Owing to the increase in collections there was an increase of Rs. 134 in the collection of fees for management charges. The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 47,855 against Rs. 43,363 of 1890-91. The increase is due to the construction of a pucca house at Cooch Behar for the proprietor. The debts on the Estate, which were chiefly arrears of rent due to superior landlords, rose from Rs. 4,422 to Rs. 7,318; but on the other hand there was an increase in the cash in hand. This is an encumbered estate which we have been able to save. Our hope now is that Babu Man Mohan Bakshi will prove a good landlord and a worthy representative of the aristocracy of Cooch Behar.

46. The details regarding the management of the estate of Kuladwip Narain Sing and Lakshmi Kumari, which is another large encumbered estate belonging to the old Resaldar family, are given below :—

	Years.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.
Current demand of State revenue and of rent due to superior landlords.	22,595	23,755
Arrear demand of rent due to the Estate ...	26,998	28,867
Current demand of rent due to the Estate ...	38,771	86,248
Rent collections of the year on account of both arrear and current demand.	31,528	38,613
Miscellaneous receipts ...	3,897	13,426
Expenses of management ...	2,122	2,800
Disbursements on other accounts ...	36,194	42,764
Total investments of the Estate (other than land) ...	4,906	4,790
Cash in hand ...	181	2,156
Debts on the estate ...	88,745	85,364
Percentage of collections on current demand ...	93.35	92.73

47. It will be observed that the current demand of State revenue and of rent due to superior land-lords rose from Rs. 22,595 in 1890-91 to Rs. 23,755 during the year under report. This was due to the resettlement of the State. For the same reason there was an increase of Rs. 2,085 in the rent collections. There was however a falling off in the percentage of collection on current demand attributable to the failure of crops. It is satisfactory that the debts upon the estate are gradually coming down. The cash in hand, which was Rs. 2,156, was also appropriated to the payment of debts.

48. The following table shows the result of the management of the remaining 10 estates.

NAME OF ESTATE.	Current demand of State revenue and rent payable to superior land-lords.	Arrear demand of rent due to the estate.	Current demand of rent due to the estate.	Rent collections.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Disbursements.	Investments of the estate.	Debts on the estate.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Estate of Ratideb Buxi	12,731	25,362	17,254	16,077	2,253	19,815	137	29,657	
Do. Annada Prosad Buxi and others.	9,153	13,018	12,256	11,923	775	12,619	54	13,518	
Do. Kumar Biswendra Narain	5,730	11,017	8,041	6,923	883	8,586	2,838	1,380	
Do. Dharmeswari Debya...	5,572	11,959	8,393	9,898	398	10,250	222	9,570	
Do. Bhuvaniram Bhatta-charji.	2,705	2,291	3,897	3,105	92	3,145	26	14,521	
Do. Khagendra Narayan Hishabia.	2,259	3,039	3,415	2,566	314	2,860	1,688	1,658	
Do. Syamun Charan Hishabia	2,021	3,478	3,288	2,742	193	2,730	13,055	7,921	
Do. Shib Prosad Das ...	1,147	732	1,418	1,596	612	1,749	...	894	
Do. Kali Das Bose & others	1,220	1,373	1,710	1,817	3,784	5,652	15,561	385	
Do. Sarnawoyi Dassya ...	1,958	1583	3,027	1,433	57	1,377	1,107	5,462	

49. As is known to the Council Rati Deb Bakshi was an old faithful man. Our attempt to save his house has not yet proved successful. Two of his sons are in the service of Your Highness. Large sums are due from the estate on account of arrears of revenue, which were brought forward from the time of Babu Rati Deb; a portion of these will be irrecoverable. The rent collections of the estate amounted to Rs. 16,077 while the current demand was Rs. 17,254. Owing to the exceptional character of the year the result was not satisfactory in the cases of estates other than those of Dharmeswari Debya, Shibprasad Das and Kalidas Bose and others. The jotes of Annada Prosad Bakshi and his nephews are under attachment for the purpose of recovering arrears. Kumar Biswendra Narayan is a Rajgun ward; some money belonging to him is in the Savings Bank. There has been much improvement in the affairs of Dharmeswari Debya; since the close of the year her debts have been

further reduced by Rs. 4,000; certain arrears due from her will have to be written off for reasons reported by the Manager and then the estate will be solvent. The estate of the late Bhabani Ram Bhattacharjee seems to be hopelessly involved; I sold some jotes with the sanction of the Council. We did not take charge of the estate of Sharnamoyi Dassya till the middle of the year; a portion of the collections only is therefore shewn in the statement.

50. During the year under report Babu Basanta Kumar Sen was appointed Peshkar of the State Council and the post of the General Manager given to Babu Kali Kumar Chatterjee, who has been discharging his duties with zeal and assiduity. Credit is due to Babu Janaki Nath Majumdar, manager of the estate of Mon Mohun Bakshi, for the efficient manner in which he collected rents.

51. *Character of officers.*—Babu Narendra Nath Sen has been discharging his special duties with his usual zeal and intelligence. I have again to testify to the good work done by Babu Shita Nath Banerjee at Mathabhanga; he is still as hard working an officer as he was some years ago. Owing to domestic misfortunes Kumar Rangila Narayan was obliged to take leave and he could not devote his sole attention to his work; he performed his duties in the Treasury and the Malcutchery with care. Kumar Gojendra Narayan (Jr.), who acted as Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar and Treasury Officer, worked efficiently and zealously. I was generally satisfied with the manner in which Babu Rameswar Pramanik did his work at Dinhati; he shewed much tact in dealing with questions relating to the distress which prevailed in his Sub-division. Babu Surapati Chatterjee is an intelligent and hard working officer. Moulvi Yaquinuddin Ahmed has resigned his service under the State. Sub-Naib Ahilkar Babu Harendra Narain Chaudhuri promises to be a good executive officer. Babu Ashutosh Ghosh also deserves favorable mention. My Head Clerk Babu Rajani Kanta Ray has been discharging his duties very satisfactorily.

SECTION II.—SETTLEMENT.

52. There were 4 Settlement offices before; in my last report I stated how these were gradually amalgamated and placed under Babu Raj Krishna Das, Naib Ahilkar. He received charge of the office of Babu Rameswar Pramanik on the 31st May 1891. Soon afterwards a statement showing the work, which remained to be completed, was prepared; this was submitted to the Council with my letter No. 129S of the 17th November 1891, in which I made an approximate estimate of the cost required for its completion. Every attempt had before been made to expedite the work of distributing the Terijes amongst the jotedars and shewing the increased jamas in the Towjee as far as possible, so that the increase in the revenue might be at once collected. But the settlement papers still remained to be completed. There was a large number of cases pending; it was necessary to dispose of them and to correct the papers according to the decisions which might be passed. The Pattas were to be prepared and distributed, maps were to be colored and statements for completion reports prepared. Enquiries were also to be completed in many cases. The re-settlement of Girdes Chowra and Shandara and of some mokarari and rent-free holdings remained to be finished. After all the papers had been completed they were to be made over to the Mahafezkanah. The attestation of all alterations was also an important work. I explained in my report that the total amount spent first for the operations for assessing patit lands, which had come under cultivation since the first Settlement, and then for those for re-settling the State was Rs. 3,98,831 up to the end of 1890-91, that the amount of increase obtained by both these operations was Rs. 3,22,865 and that the sum which was still required was Rs. 73,000. The arrangement proposed was that Babu Raj Krishna Das was to complete all the work and that his establishment was to be engaged in doing so up to the end of 1893-94; the cost on this account up to that time was to amount to Rs. 45,000. After a full consideration of the matter Your Highness approved of the proposals.

53. Some Mokararies and rent-free holdings and some pieces of khas and Paiwasti lands had to be surveyed during the year. The following table shows the amount of field work done.

Number of jotes in which survey work was completed.	PLOTS OR FIELDS IN THE JOTES.			Area in bighas.	Area in square miles.	Remarks.
	Number as shown in old chittas.	Increase in number in course of present operations.	Total number.			
119	10,489	8,019	18,508	10,899	5.63	

54. It will be observed that the survey operations were completed in 119 jotes, of which 78 appertained to 22 rent-free and mokarari holdings, for the resettlement of which fees had been deposited by the proprietors.

55. There were many jotes surveyed during the previous year, the correctness of the classification of lands in which remained to be tested. Altogether there were 415 jotes, comprising 64,163 plots, to be dealt with ; of these 354 jotes, comprising 52,625 plots, were partialled during the year and the work in 61 jotes remained to be finished. The operations in some of these pending jotes have since been completed. Owing to the early setting in of the rains and the non-settlement of the boundary dispute between the State of Cooch Behar and Rungpur near Mogalhat the *partial* work could not be finished in all the jotes.

56. The table given below shews the work done in connection with the preparation of papers.

No. of jotes of which papers remained to be prepared at the close of previous year.	No. of plots of which papers remained to be prepared at the close of previous year.	No. surveyed during the year.		Total number of jotes of which papers remained to be prepared.	Total number of plots of which papers remained to be prepared.	No. of which papers were prepared during the year.		No. remaining pending at the close of the year.		
		Jotes.	Plots.			Jotes.	Plots.	Jotes.	Plots.	
539*	64,438	119	18,508	658	1,02,947	571	88,169	57	14,778	*The number given in the report for 1890-91 is not correct; some mohals were counted as jotes though it happened that in each mehal there were several jotes; one jote was also omitted through oversight by Settlement officer.

57. It will be observed that out of a total number of 658 jotes, of which the papers were to be prepared, the Terijes and Khatians of 571 jotes were completed during the year. These were mostly jotes included in Babu Tarini Charan Chakrabarty's Mokarari Mehal, for the resettlement of which the necessary expenses had been recovered from him.

58. The number of Terijes copied during the year was 2045 and that issued to jotedars and their undertenants 2403, which included some Terijes prepared in previous years. Jamabundee papers were prepared for 786 jotes; there were 572 cases in which local enquiries had to be made. These enquiries often lead to corrections in the papers. The corrections ordered in 1189 cases during the last and the previous year were actually made; this work is tedious; one order may necessitate alterations in many figures in different parts of the settlement record. The Settlement Department had to deal with a very large number of tenures and undertenures; every proprietor of a jote or a chukani or a durchukani had the right to apply for an alteration which he thought was necessary, and it was the settlement officer's duty to enquire into his petition and dispose of his objection. Your Highness ordered that all jotedars should be granted Pattas, in which the boundaries of the lands comprised in the jotes were to be given; 2312 Pattas were prepared during the year. Miscellaneous works of different other sorts had also to be performed by the settlement establishment.

59. During the year under report 40 cases relating to objections regarding classification of lands were instituted. These, together with the 191 cases pending at the close of the previous year, made up a total of 231 cases for disposal. Your Highness is already aware how important these cases were and how the collection of a large amount of revenue due to the State depended upon their prompt disposal. Under the rules laid down by Your Highness in Council parties dissatisfied with the classification of lands, as shewn in the Terij, could file objections before the settlement officer, and he himself or an officer similar to him in rank was to hold local enquiries in order to be able to dispose of them satisfactorily. Babu Raj Krishna Das had already a very large amount of work to do in the office. It was not possible for him to remain out for days together without detriment to this work. Your Highness therefore approved of my proposal of rendering him some assistance and in this view appointed Babu Hem Chandra Bhattacharjee, 1st grade Canoongoe, as a Settlement Sub-Naib Ahilkar for 4½ months. Out of a total number 231 cases, 143 were enquired into during the year, and 34 since its close. The remaining 54 cases will be taken up next cold weather, as the parties object to the enquiries being held in the rains when the lands are covered over with water and no correct opinion as regards classification can be formed.

60. Girdes Shandara and Chowra border on the Bhutan Duars. The rates for these parts of the State have always been lower than those prevailing in others. In considering the subject of fixing the rates for Chowra and Shandara we shall have to see what rates are fixed for the adjoining Taluks in the Duars. These Girdes have been surveyed but no jamabundees can be prepared until the rates are fixed. I propose to take up the matter during the next cold weather.

61. The settlement officer concluded settlements of some khas and Pawaiasti lands during the year and secured an increase of Rs. 4,019 in the revenue over and above the amount of Rs. 2,51,310 referred to in my report for 1890-91.

62. The following table shows the result of the operations connected with the revision of the settlement of Mokarari and rent-free holdings.

No. of Mokarari and rent-free Estates of which settlement was revised.	No. of jotes within Mokarari and rent-free estates of which settlement was revised.	Area.	Former jama.	Jama assessed at the revised rates.	Increase.
		B. C. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
68	634	54,728 15 11	26,937 15 9	34,373 11 3	7,435 11 6

63. It will be observed that 634 jotes, comprising an area of 54,728 B. 15 C. 11 D. of land and appertaining to 68 holdings, were resettled. The former jama of these jotes was Rs. 26,938 and that fixed in the course of the new settlement was Rs. 34,374; the increase thus amounted to Rs. 7,436 or about 28 per cent. The increase obtained by Babu Tarini Charan Chakraborty by the resettlement of his Mokarari Mehal amounted to more than Rs. 4,400. He had to deposit Rs. 7,500 on account of fees for the resettlement.

64. Together with the 1,279 cases pending in the four settlement offices at the close of the previous year, there were 2268 cases for disposal during the year under report, of which 1563 were disposed of and 705 remained pending. Of the 2268 for disposal 586 were settlement cases and 117 were cases for mutation of names; most of the remaining cases were for correction of settlement papers on different grounds. Babu Raj Krishna Das had to devote the greater portion of his time to this work, as the completion of the records of a very large number of jotes depended upon the prompt disposal of the cases.

65. Babu Raj Krishna Das, Settlement Naib Ahilkar, is a hard working and careful officer. He discharged his duties satisfactorily during the year. Your Highness has been lately pleased to grant him an increase of pay.

66. Babu Nobin Chandra Singh, Peshkar, suffered much from illness last year and he was obliged to take leave; I am sorry his death took place soon afterwards. In him the Settlement Department has lost a valuable and experienced officer. The second Peskar Babu Kulash Chandra Ghosal's health has also broken down owing to hard work and he is about to retire.

SECTION III.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

67. The ordinary sanctioned grant for this Department was Rs. 11,011, inclusive of the cost of establishment. In the beginning of the year under report, Your Highness decided to effect a saving of Rs. 2,500 on urgent financial grounds. The home farm had therefore to be closed. The results of experiments shewn in previous reports were not satisfactory; there was a loss every year and the people came to think that the methods adopted in the Farm were very expensive. The Superintendent of Agriculture and Forests was also of opinion that the soil was not suited to the growth of crops of all sorts. No harm was thus practically done in closing the farm. The same remark applies to the fruit garden which had been encroached upon by the Torsha. The allotment for the cattle-breeding farm had also to be much curtailed and two bulls only were kept. As regards the grant for forests and plantations I represented more than once to Your Highness the advisability of extending sissoo plantations in view of developing the forest revenue of the State. But owing to financial pressure it became necessary to make some reductions under this head also. The total grant for the Department stood at Rs. 8,511 and it was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Establishment inclusive of the pay of the Superintendent	6,488
Home Farm (for the payment of charges incurred up to May).	42
Fruit garden	200
Cattle-breeding farm	153
Forests and plantations	1,328
Miscellaneous and contingent charges	300
Total	8,511

68. *Cattle-breeding Farm.*—There were at the beginning of the year eight heads of cattle in the Farm consisting of six bulls and two cows. One of the cows was sold and the other died; of the six bulls four were distributed amongst different parties in the mofussil. There were thus two bulls only left in the Farm.

69. During the year under report 170 cows were brought to the farm against 447 of the previous year. These 170 cows together with the 166 which were in calf in the previous year dropped 260 calves, of which 122 were cow-calves and the rest bull-calves. The statement given below compares the results of the last 4 years.

YEAR.	No. of cows in calf in the beginning of the year.	RESULTS.			Grand Total.	No. of cows in calf at the close of the year.	No. of cows which died while in calf.	No. of calves which died.
		Cow-calf	Bull-calf	Total.				
1888-89	37	113	122	235	235	128	10	7
1889-90	128	326	294	620	620	200	17	10
1890-91	200	207	249	456	456	166	10	15
1891-92	166	122	138	260	260	59	10	7

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 218-3-8 against Rs. 593-1-3 of the previous year.

70. *Forests and plantations.*—No sissoo plantations were opened ; a few trees only were planted at Mathabhanga. The operations were chiefly confined to the maintenance of the existing plantations, which were reported to be doing well, with the exception of those at Haldibari and Hudumdanga. The Superintendent of Agriculture and Forests remarks as follows about these two plantations :—

“*Hudumdanga Sissoo plantations.*—Visited the plantation. The seedlings have died except a few. On the whole the land of the plantation is not suitable for sissoo plants. I shall have another try next year and replace the dead ones.”

“*Haldibari Sissoo plantation.*—I regret to say that most of the sissoo plants are dead and there are very few remaining indeed. The land of this plantation is too high and dry for sissoo and consequently there is no moisture in the soil. I shall replace the same once more next rains.”

71. I have been particularly anxious to have sissoo trees grown near the Haldibari Railway Station, as there would be more purchasers of wood here than in places situated at a distance from the railway. We all thought at first that the rich soil was not required for the growth of sissoo and that there would be no difficulty in having a large plantation at Haldibari. I trust the attempts of the Superintendent may yet prove successful. Details of expenditure are given below :—

Statement shewing the expenditure of Forests and Plantations for 1891-92.

Heads of expenditure.	Amount.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Travelling allowance of the Sub-overseer ...	130	6 0			
Wages of Chowkidars ...	358	9 0			
Cost of fencing Sissoo plantations and repairing fences and enclosures &c. ...	513	0 11			
Cost of thinning and pruning ...	36	10 9			
Do. of planting trees at Mathabhanga ...	42	11 8			
Do. of replanting trees ...	39	9 4			
Do. of cutting belts ...	27	8 0			
Do. of clearing jungles ...	174	9 1			
Do. of making Sissoo nurseries ...	84	1 0			
Do. of gathering seeds ...	8	7 5			
Do. of putting up enclosures for trees in Hāts ...	10	0 0			
Miscellaneous ...	96	6 4	1,471	9 6	
Receipts from sale-proceeds of dead trees, wood, grass &c. ...	.....		1,255	11 0	
Total Loss ...	.....		215	14 6	

72. It will be observed that receipts from sale-proceeds of dead trees and some grass in plantations amounted to Rs. 1,225-11 against Rs. 528-5 of the previous year. No valuable timber was sold.

73. *Fruit Garden.*—I stated in my previous report how the Torsha was encroaching on the Fruit Garden and how many plants had been removed. There was a scanty rainfall during 1891-92 and there was no heavy flood. It was sometimes hoped that the main current of the river might pass to the other side and the garden might be saved ; but no change took place and the heavy flood of July last swept over the garden, leaving deposits of sand, and it has lately been decided by Your Highness in Council to let out the garden as a *Phulkar*. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 129 only during the year.

74. As the work in the Department of Agriculture and Forests decreased Your Highness was anxious to employ Kumar Gojendra Narayan, Superintendent of the Department, in other ways. He acted as Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar and Treasury Officer for three months during the absence on leave of Kumar Rangila Narayan. He was also in charge of the work of compiling

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

98. *Benares*.—Babu Shyama Charan Sannyal continued to work as the State Agent in Benares. During the year under report Rs. 12,097 was paid on account of allowances &c. of the ladies of the Palace and of other persons residing there, and also of expenses connected with the Benares Thakurbaries. The expenditure on this latter account amounted to Rs. 4,556. The *Chhatra*, attached to the Kalibari in Benares, is a very useful institution ; a large number of poor people is daily fed there.

99. Your Highness owns some houses in this city. A few of these houses stand in need of thorough repairs ; the Superintendent of Works was deputed to inspect them and submit estimates. The matter is under the consideration of Your Highness. Rs. 1,110 was spent last year in petty repairs to the different houses.

100. *Bundurs*.—The Bundurs belong to Your Highness and we have to arrange for their extension. The Haldibari Bundur is now the most important seat of commerce in the State and it is believed that when the Cooch Behar Railway is opened we shall have very large Bundurs at Chowra Hat and Dewan Hat. In another portion of this report I have already stated how though the outturn of the jute crop was poor the trade was very brisk, owing to the increase in the demand, and the price went up. Never was the price so high. Mahajuns, who could afford to keep in stock large quantities of jute and wait for high prices, made large profits. There was one well known Marwari Mahajun whose profits amounted to about Rs. 80,000. The Haldibari Mahajuns do not generally keep jute in stock for long periods. The Naib Ahilkar estimates the quantity brought to Haldibari at about 3,50,000 maunds. This is a rough estimate. The quantity was not so large as that exported in the previous year. Besides the jute brought to the market during the year there might be some in stock from the previous year, which was also exported. Another new firm opened business at Haldibari. Messrs. Ralli Brothers also applied for some land. The collections on account of tax on jute carts amounted to Rs. 4,457 against Rs. 4,979 of the previous year.

101. *Fairs*.—As the condition of the people was not good during the year the sales at the Haldibari fair, which was held as usual in December, were not as large as in the previous year. The collections therefore came down from Rs. 689 to Rs. 550.

102. Cholera raged in an epidemic form in March and April and it was decided to stop the Dinhata fair ; but shop-keepers had already arrived at the melâ ground and there was also a large supply of bullocks. The collections amounted to Rs. 415. The fairs at Shitalkhuchi and Gadadhur were held as usual on the fixed dates.

103. *Town of Cooch Behar*.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the beginning of the year and the rise in the price of food-grains afterwards the condition of people in the town was not good. There was, however, no fire and people continued to build houses with corrugated iron roof. The amount of loans granted on this account was Rs. 6,182.

104. The collections in the town, amounting to Rs. 14,043-15-9, exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 786-11-4.

105. *Census of 1891*.—It having been decided by Government that the two operations connected with the compilation of the census returns, known as Abstraction and Tabulation, were to be carried out at the head-quarters of each District, all necessary arrangements were made here in accordance with the instructions issued by the Superintendent of Census operations, Bengal, and a Census office, consisting of the requisite staff of abstractors and tabulators, opened in April. With the sanction of Your Highness the Superintendent of Agriculture and Forests was placed in charge of this office. The abstractors were selected

to a great extent from amongst the enumerators, who had already acquired some experience in census work. They were not however men with sufficient educational qualifications and they took time to learn the work they were required to do. An additional staff of abstractors was appointed in the middle of June and the abstraction was finished in August and the tabulation in September. Notwithstanding the inconveniences experienced at first, I think the scheme of having abstraction and tabulation done at the head-quarters of each district has proved successful. The population of the State, as ascertained from the compilation sheets received from the Superintendent of Census operations, is 5,78,868, shewing an increase of 814 souls over the figure compiled from the returns submitted by the census officers. The area of the State is 1307 square miles. The average number of persons per square mile is thus 443.

106. *Dispute relating to the boundary near Mogulhat.*—As stated in my last report Surveyor Mr. Price was deputed by Government to relay the boundary according to the revenue survey maps, and Babu Raj Krishna Das, Settlement Naib Ahilkar, was sent to represent the State. The result of Mr. Price's survey was that certain plots of land, which were in our possession on the borders of Talooks Bhoram Paiwasti and Jari Dhurla Nuddee, were found to appertain to Rungpur, while some land which was in the possession of a Talukdar of Rungpur in Talook Durgapur, was found to belong to the State of Cooch Behar. Both Mr. Skrine, the former Collector of Rungpur, and myself accepted the boundary thus laid down, and new boundary pillars were erected under the supervision of a Sub-Deputy Collector deputed by him. The talukdar of Rungpur referred to above however objected to give up possession of the land, which had been found to appertain to the State, and I was asked if I could agree to make over possession of lands found to belong to Rungpur. I objected to such a course, as being unjust to the State as long as it was not allowed to take possession of the land claimed by the talukdar of Durgapur, and referred the matter to Your Highness. The whole subject is under the consideration of the Government. My original proposal was that the boundary should be relaid according to the survey of Messrs. Beckett and Moran. Government, however, decided that the boundary, as shewn in the revenue survey maps, was to be followed.

107. *Change in the course of the River Torsa.*—In my last report I stated how the changes in the course of the River Torsa, which took place from time to time, affected the condition of Talooks situated on its banks. During the cold weather I camped at Rashidanga and saw how the country round it had suffered owing to the silting up of the river there. In the place of a flowing and navigable river, the flood waters from which fertilised the soil on the banks, the people had got a deep *Nulla* with jungle on both sides and water nearly stagnant. Boats could no longer come up to take down tobacco and other produce. Good drinking water could not be had from the existing wells. It was in this part of Pergunah Cooch Behar that the price of food-grains rose very high and the people suffered most.

108. A stream from the Torsa near the town found its way to the old channel Boora Torsa, by which the river used to flow more than 42 years ago. This stream passed through Talook Gulgumari. There was thus a possibility of giving a new life to the Boora Torsa and of restoring to the talooks on its banks their old prosperity. I reported on this subject and Your Highness was pleased to direct the Public Works Department to facilitate the change if possible by putting up some spars. I cannot say yet if the desired effect will be secured.

109. *Construction of a railway from Gitaldah to Cooch Behar.*—It having been decided to construct a railway on the 2'6" gauge from Gitaldah to Cooch Behar, and the British Government having agreed to have the work done under the supervision of their railway officers, I was asked by Your Highness to take up the land required for the purpose and pay the usual compensation to persons whose houses &c. fell on the line of the proposed railway. Babu Hem Chandra Bhattacharjya, Sudder Canoongoe, was at first deputed to estimate the compensation payable to each man. The work was afterwards intrusted to Kumar Gojendra Narayan, Superintendent of Agriculture and Forests, with the sanction

of Your Highness. Every house had to be visited and all sorts of complaints heard and disposed of. The total amount of compensation paid up to the end of last year was Rs. 8,093-9-9.

110. Difficulty was at first experienced for want of funds. As the matter was urgent the work of making payments to enable people to remove their houses was commenced with an advance specially sanctioned by Your Highness. Subsequently, however, when the facts were fully represented to the Examiner of Accounts, Calcutta, Rs. 8,000 was placed at my disposal. In consultation with that officer I made the necessary arrangements about the proper keeping and submission of accounts.

I have the honor to be,
 Your Highness'
 Most obedient and humble servant,
 CALICA DOSS DUTT,
Dewan of Cooch Behar.

APPENDIX No. I.

No. 432, dated, Cooch Behar, the 12th May 1892.

From—RAI CALICA DOSS DUTT, BAHADUR, B.L., Dewan of Cooch Behar.

To—The President of the State Council, Cooch Behar.

With reference to the Council Memo. No. 812 of the 26th December last, forwarding a copy of a letter No. 809 of the 3rd idem, from the Personal Assistant, on the subject of the desirability of improving the system of Land Revenue collections, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. The ijdari system prevailed in the State more than 20 years ago. The talooks were farmed out in lots to the highest bidders; the lessees, who were called the ijdars, collected rents from the jotedars and paid the stipulated revenues to the State. His Honor Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, considered this to be a defective system during Your Highness' minority and ordered its abolition. The khas tehsil system was therefore introduced by Commissioner Colonel J. C. Haughton in 1872. The State was divided at first into six sub-divisions; each of these was put in charge of a Tehsil officer, called a Naib Ahilkar. Towjees containing the name of the proprietor of, and the jumma payable for, each jote were prepared for each sub-division and collections were begun to be made from the jotedars direct. The new settlement soon after came into operation; the revised jummas shewn in the settlement papers were then entered in the towjees. After a short time the number of sub-divisions was reduced to four, Pergunahs Cooch Behar and Tufangunj being placed under the supervision of the Malcutchory Naib Ahilkar and Pergunah Mathabhanga and portion of Pergunah Lal Bazar under that of the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga. The remaining portion of Lal Bazar and Pergunah Dinbhata being included in Sub-division Dinbhata. The Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj continued to be in charge of the Pergunah bearing that name and also of the detached talooks in Kotebhajni and Teldhar. This arrangement exists up to the present time.

3. The following kist days were fixed for the payment of revenue.

For jotes with jummas exceeding Rs. 30,

15th Assar.	15th Pous.
15th Assin.	15th Choitra.

For jotes with jummas exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 30,

15th Assar | 15th Pous.

For small jotes with jummas not exceeding Rs. 10.

15th Assin.

4. It was ordered that the jotedars were to pay into the Tehsil offices the instalments of revenue due from them on the kist days. The jotes of persons who failed to do so were liable to be sold for the recovery of the arrears due. Rules framed on the lines of the revenue sale law (Act XI of 1859) of Bengal had already been introduced. In case of a default a sale Istahar was issued and the jote was put up to sale on the fixed date. If the balance due was paid in with costs on that date it was always accepted. In consideration of special circumstances time was also often given to the defaulters for fully satisfying the demand of the State. Sometimes it happened that the defaulting jotes fetched no suitable price when they were put up to sale. In such cases processes were issued for attaching the moveable properties of the defaulters. Warrants of arrest were also sometimes issued. The procedure described above is still in force. In case of Syrat Mehals (Hats, Ghats and Beels) securities are taken; but still difficulties are sometimes experienced in recovering monies from the Ijdars of Jalkur mehals. The Syrat mehals are leased out by auction to the highest bidders.

5. The difficulty in collecting the revenue arises from the circumstance of the collections having to be made from a very large number of poor and petty jotedars, who do not enjoy much profits from their jotes, and also from the desire to prevent the ruin of many resident jotedars. With the exception of a very few, all jotes are *Sarasaree* ones with jummas liable to be changed at the expiration of the period of settlement. Under the old settlement rules the percentage of profit to which the jotedar was entitled was 25; even under the new rules it is not large. The system of sub-infeudation, which has been in force for a long time and for which the evil effects of which we have lately passed a law, also served to decrease the value of many jotes. Then again there are many jotes situated in Taluks bordering on the Bhutan Duars and in tracts of country not thickly populated. Land has not much value in these places. We have to see that many of our ryots do not migrate to the Bhutan Duars, where lands can be got on very favorable terms. For the above reasons there are many jotedars who often find it difficult to pay down the instalments due on the kist days and are

obliged to borrow money for the purpose. The difficulty becomes greater when crops fail or some other general misfortune befalls the ryots. It is already known to the Council that a very large number of jotes is held in this state by foreigners, many of whom are money-lenders. The State has always been anxious to prevent these people, as far as possible, from acquiring jotes which now belong to resident Jotedars. Some years ago the Commissioner even permitted me to buy up jotes on behalf of the State if I saw such a course was necessary for the above purpose. All the points referred to above have been fully dealt with in many previous reports and considered by successive Commissioners during the minority, and also by Your Highness in Council since the Installation. The settlement reports, the annual reports, submitted in different years, and the papers connected with the discussions relating to the Sub-infeudation Act will show how they engaged my anxious attention and that of the authorities. I mention them only to show why it is not practicable here to collect all the revenue due for a year before the close of that year, and that the bringing forward of a certain amount of balance is unavoidable. In districts permanently settled in Bengal very little difficulty is experienced in collecting the revenue. The proprietors of the estates derive large profits and the arrears are punctually paid. But in the cases of Government khas estates and Ryotwari tracts, in which there is no permanent settlement, certain balances are always left unrecovered at the close of the year. This State is also a large khas mehal and the bringing forward of a balance is unavoidable. There are moreover special circumstances here as stated above, which serve to make the proportion of the balance larger than in Government khas mehals. In 1890-91 unfortunately the prevalence of cholera towards the end of the year threw special difficulties in the way of the collecting officers and the result was that the collections fell short of the current demand by nearly Rs. 79,000 and there was a large increase in the . . . balances. I referred to this circumstance fully in para 8 of my annual report.

6. Whatever be the cause for which the balance has so much increased, it is very necessary to take steps for reducing it and also for preventing as far as possible its increase in future. A considerable portion of the balance shown as due at the close of 1890-91, was recovered during the last year; but on the other hand a portion of the current demand for the last year remained unrealised. The subject will be fully dealt with in my Annual Report for the latter year. A portion of the old balance will no doubt prove irrecoverable. The exceptional character of the last year as regards failure of crops is an additional reason for showing some consideration to defaulters. I wish I could at once determine which portion of the balance is to be written off; but this is not possible. Enquiries will have to be made in many cases before any definite recommendation can be made. As the last year was a very bad one I did not think it advisable to take any special measures in the cold weather; I feared that if I did so the collection work would very much suffer. But I propose to take such measures this year and report to the Council in due course.

7. It is next to be considered if any change is necessary in the existing law and procedure relating to the collection of revenue. I think under the existing law collecting officers have sufficient power to recover arrears. They can not only put defaulting jotes to sale, sell other properties belonging to the defaulters and put them in Jail, but also, under the provision made in clause 3 of the new Patta, resume jotes and make them khas with the sanction of the Dewan. Section 18 of Act XI of 1859 gives the Collector the power of exempting a defaulting estate from sale for reasons to be duly recorded. The Naib Ahilkars here, who collect the revenue and hold sales, exercise the above power and grant time to defaulters to pay in the arrears. The Dewan also exercises the power in the same manner as the Commissioner does in British Districts. For reasons stated above the power has been more extensively exercised here than in any British District and I think with the object of ensuring punctuality some restriction should now be placed. The introduction of the Sub-infeudation Act has materially helped the jotedars to collect their rents from the Chukanidars. They should not therefore complain if the policy of leniency is not fully observed in future. I therefore propose that the Naib Ahilkar's power to exempt jotes from sale be so restricted that they may not be able to give time for paying down the balances after the date fixed for the sale; they will, however, be able to exempt the jotes from sale if the amounts due be paid on that date. In special cases they can make recommendations for exemption to the Dewan and the defaulters also may move him if they think it necessary. I would not deprive all the officers concerned of the power, because occasions do arise when the exercise of it becomes necessary in the interest both of the State and the ryots. I am further of opinion that no change in the existing practice should be introduced till the month of October next, by which time I trust all anxiety respecting prospects of crops will be removed. It will be well moreover to give sufficient notice to the people.

8. I make the above proposal after consulting all the Naib Ahilkars. Babu Shita Nath Banerjee reports that the sunset law should be enforced to a certain extent only but that in that case many jotes will pass into the hands of foreigners. Kumar Bangila Narayan also recommends the adoption of stringent measures and suggests that the power of granting time enjoyed by the Naib Ahilkars, should be curtailed. Babu Rameswar Prasad has no

objection to the curtailment of the power of the Naib Ahilkars ; Babu Surapati Chatterjee thinks that no sort of kindness should be shewn to foreign jotedars from many of whom large arrears are due.

9. But the most important point which I have to bring to the notice of Your Highness in Council is that the present collecting establishments find it impossible to cope successfully with the work and that it is very necessary to strengthen them. Difficulties owing to the insufficiency of the establishment are particularly experienced in the Sudder Sub-division, which is the largest of all the Sub-divisions. I give below a statement shewing the number of jotes in each Sub-division and the amount of demand as shewn in the Annual Report of 1890-91.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	No. of Jotes.	Total demand for 1890-90.			Balances due at the close of 1890-91.			Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1890-91.
		Ra.	As.	P.	Ra.	As.	P.	
Sudder	8,278	6,36,535	0	0	3,03,197	0	0	48
Mekligunj	2,430	2,06,141	0	0	45,797	0	9	22
Mathabhanga	4,362	4,19,433	0	0	1,13,380	0	0	27
Dinbata	4,941	3,18,466	0	0	79,063	0	0	25
	20,011	15,80,575	0	0	5,41,437	0	0	

The number of jotes only does not give a correct idea of the work that has to be done in the Sudder Sub-division. Pergunah Tufangunj with its jungly tracts thinly populated and Girde Chowra (northern portion of Pergunah Cooch Behar) which also includes many bad Talooks, are included in this Sub-division ; the collection work requires great supervision in these places. The Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar, who is in charge of this Sub-division, is also the Treasury Officer and the Superintendent of Stamps. The Treasury work keeps him engaged for a long time during the day, and he cannot devote sufficient attention to the collection work. He can seldom go out to visit the different parts of his jurisdiction. As long as he is the Treasury Officer it is impossible for him to make a tour though it is very necessary that he should visit many of the jotes situated in the jungly tracts. He cannot go through the towjee books as carefully as he should, and take all steps necessary for adjusting old balances. A very large number of jotes is advertised for sale in the Sudder for each day ; he cannot find time to deal satisfactorily with all these jotes. His establishment consists of one Towjeenavish with three Moharirs and one Accountant with two Moharirs and a Ticca Moharir. These officers also find it difficult to receive monies and keep detailed accounts for 8278 jotes and to adopt all necessary steps for recovering the arrears. The Accountant cannot conveniently receive more than 400 Challans during the day ; he has got only one Potdar who has to count the money paid by each Jotedar. Each item paid has to be entered in the books and a separate receipt given for each payment. After the monies are received one set of Challans is made over to the Towjeenavish ; entries have then to be made in the Towjee. It is after all this is finished that the balances due can be ascertained and measures taken to recover them. The Towjee Department Moharirs have to issue all processes. The Towjeenavish and the Accountant have also to do some work for my office. For all these reasons it will be desirable to split the Sudder Sub-division into two Tehsil circles, to be called the Sudder Sub-division and the Tufangunj Sub-division. The necessity of close supervision owing to the conclusion of a new settlement, by which the revenue has so much increased, is another very strong reason for making the above proposal. As the number of jotes in Tufangunj is only 1920 I would add to the Tufangunj circle the portion of Pergunah Cooch Behar called Girde Chowra ; if this be done the most backward Talooks and those bordering on the Bhutan Duars will be included in the Tufangunj Sub-division. The number of jotes in Girde Chowra is 850 ; the total number of jotes in Sub-division Tufangunj will then be 2770 ; this will be a little over the number of jotes (2430) in Mekligunj. Out of the 6358 jotes in Pergunah Cooch Behar 873 are situated in the town ; there is a separate establishment for making collections for the town jotes. If the number of these as also that of the jotes proposed to be transferred to Sub-division Tufangunj be deducted it will be found that the number which will still be continued to be shewn in the Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar's Towjee will be 4635. There have recently been some new entries in the Towjee ; these are not included in the above figures.

10. As I have already stated above the number of jotes only does not give a correct idea of the difficulties of the collecting office. In Pergunahs like Lal Bazar and Mekligunj, in which tobacco and jute are extensively grown and the condition of the ryots is good, rents are easily collected and many processes have not to be issued ; jotes fetch good values when sold. Quite different is the case in the northern parts of Pergunahs Tufangunj and Cooch Behar. The largest amount of balance is due in the Sudder Sub-division which it is recommended to split.

11. The most economical way of carrying out the above proposal will be to place the newly created Sub-division in the charge of Settlement Naib Ahilkar, Babu Raj Krishna Das. It would have been better if a new officer could be appointed, but in view of our present financial position I do not venture to make such a proposal. Babu Raj Krishna Das can now devote only about a third of his time to the collection work. But gradually he will be able to give more time to it. His experience as a Settlement officer will, it is expected, enable him to do the work with ease. He will have his office at the Sudder Station. The settlement of Girde Chowra in Cooch Behar and Girde Shandara in Tufangunj yet remains to be completed. Babu Raj Krishna will have to take up this work in the cold weather. This will enable him to know all about these backward parts of the State, and the knowledge, which will be thus acquired, will befit him the more for the collection work.

12. If Babu Raj Krishna Das be appointed Naib Ahilkar of Tufangunj in addition to his present duties, he will require the following establishment:—

1	Head Clerk and Sheristadar	...	...	Rs. 40
1	Accountant	...	...	" 25
1	Towjeenavish	...	...	" 25
2	Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 each	...	...	" 40
1	Potdar	...	...	" 10
Total Rs.				140

His settlement office establishment may render him some help during the kist time. I also propose to abolish the post of his Sheristadar. It will be necessary for him to have a man knowing English at the head of his office when he does collection work, and this man may be called Head-Clerk and Sheristadar. It will not be feasible at present to make any reduction in the Towjee and the Accounts department establishment of the Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar. His Mohurirs will have still much work to do. He has at present got no English Clerk and Sheristadar; he experiences great difficulty on this account and prays that the appointment of a Head Clerk and Sheristadar on Rs. 40 at least be sanctioned. At present he has got no officer to copy his letters or supervise the work in his office. I beg his request be complied with.

13. The want of a sufficient number of mohurirs is also felt in the Sub-divisional offices. There are the following Amlas for the collection work at Mathabhanga and Dinhata:—

One Towjeenavish with one Mohurir and one Ticca Mohurir.

One Accountant with two Mohurirs and one Potdar.

At Mekligunj there are the following:—

One Towjeenavish who is assisted by the Abkari Mohurir.

One Accountant with one Mohurir and one Potdar.

The Sub-divisional Accountant has to keep all accounts of the lock-up and he is also in charge of the Nizarat. The Sub-divisional Head Clerk and Sheristadar supervises the work in all Departments. One of the mohurirs in the Towjee Department is in charge of what is called the *Baki Aday Sherista*; he has to issue processes for recovery of arrears and do all work connected with the subject. For reasons I have already explained the above establishments are found insufficient and it is necessary for the satisfactory collection of revenue that there should be another mohurir in the Towjee Department. If this proposal be approved there will be three mohurirs on Rs. 20 each.

14. There has always been during the last 16 years a ticca mohurir on Rs. 15 at the Sudder and in each of the offices at Dinhata and Mathabhanga. This appointment has virtually been a permanent one, though the charge on account of the pay is met from the sum provided in my budget for the temporary establishment. I beg to propose that as these mohurirs will always be wanted the charge be debited to permanent establishment and a corresponding reduction made in the grant for temporary establishment.

15. If all the above recommendations be approved the total yearly additional cost will amount to Rs. 1,020 as shewn below:—

	Monthly charge.
	Rs.
Establishment of the Naib Ahilkar of Tufangunj	140
One Head-clerk and Sheristadar for the Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar's office	40
Three Mohurirs for Mathabhanga, Dinhata and Mekligunj	60
Three Ticca Mohurirs	45
Total monthly expenditure	285
Total annual expenditure	3,420

A portion of the above additional expenditure may be met thus :—

Saving in the pay of the Treasury Accountant	...	...	125
Present pay of Sheristadar in Babu Raj Krishna's office. (This post is to be abolished.)			30
Pay of 3 Ticea mohurirs. (This will be a saving in grant for temporary establishment.)			45
Total monthly saving			200
Total annual saving			2,400

The annual additional expenditure will therefore be the difference amounting to Rs. 1,020 only.

16. The pay of the late Treasury Accountant was Rs. 250 ; this has been considered to be high. Considering all circumstances I am of opinion that the maximum pay of this officer may be fixed at Rs. 125 and the remaining Rs. 125 saved for the important purpose of strengthening the collecting establishments.

17. As I have already stated in the beginning of this report the Sub-divisional offices were originally opened in 1872 with the object of collecting the Land Revenue. But it was thought advisable to invest the Sub-divisional officers with the powers of trying Civil and Criminal cases within certain limits. In course of time as the people became litigious the work very much increased at Mathabhangra and Dinahata and it became necessary to render additional help to the Sub-divisional officers there. A Sub-Naib Ahilkar was appointed for each of these places. The Sub-divisional officers have now to do works of all sorts. The Tehsil work is rather of a ministerial character. In judicial work there are the pleaders and the parties who pray for speedy disposal and whose representations have to be attended to. There may also be heinous criminal cases which may require early attention. The Sub-divisional officers can not therefore often devote to the collection work the attention it deserves in the interests of the State. The Sub-divisional Sub-Naib Ahilkars have to devote the greater portion of their time to judicial work. I would not however propose any changes in the existing arrangement at present. I would first watch the results of the new settlement and also of the changes proposed above. It appears that during the 10 years preceding the last year the percentage of collections of all sorts on current demand was 95.5. In a mahal directly managed there is always some loss owing to remissions even in Government Districts, in which the authorities have not to take many special circumstances into consideration. In the last Resolution of the Bengal Government on Land Revenue Administration, dated the 6th October 1891, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor specially refers to this circumstance. In Cooch Behar the average annual remissions during the 10 years amounted to Rs. 37,087 or about 3.6 per cent on the average current demand. The total percentage adjusted by collection and remission was therefore 99.1. This leaves a percentage of about one which has served to swell the outstanding balance. I may mention here that at the time of Your Highness' Installation the balance amounted to about 3 lacs of Rupees and that owing to settlement with retrospective effect it had risen to Rs. 4,62,513 at the close of 1878-79.

18. In connection with the subject of the accumulation of balances I should also state that large balances are due from some of the encumbered estates like those of Rati Deb Bakshi, Dharmeswari Debya and Annada Prosad Bakshi, which are managed by the Court of Wards. Charge was taken of these estates with the object of saving some of the old houses from ruin. The proprietors of these estates held lands at low rates before ; they therefore felt very much the pressure of the first settlement. It is already known to Your Highness how the condition of the many resident jotedars and Lakhrajders, who had held very good positions at one time, was much reduced. Large arrears due from some representatives of old houses were written off ; but still there are arrears due from others. With the object of shewing a good percentage of collections it will be necessary to be more strict in the cases of these estates. Portions of the arrears due will have also to be written off.

19. As already stated before the number of kists in the cases of jotes with jummas exceeding Rs. 30 is four. This increases very much the work of the collecting establishments. The last kist falls due 2 or 3 days before the close of the official year. With the object of receiving monies it becomes necessary to keep the books open for some days even after the 31st March. It is not possible to issue any processes before the close of the year for the recovery of the unpaid balances on account of the last kist ; this is a great disadvantage. In the Bhutan Duars revenue is collected by Government in two kists, a 6 anna portion of the jumma being paid in Assin and a 10 anna in Phalgon. Two years ago this subject was fully considered by me. All the Naib Ahilkars were opposed to reducing the number of kists in consideration of the circumstances of the people and the seasons in which the different harvests were reaped. The Jotedars also did not wish it. It now appears from the Government Resolution of the 6th October 1891 that the Bengal Government contemplates to revise the kists in the permanently settled districts. We have hitherto followed to a certain extent the practice prevailing in these districts. The convenience of the ryots has also been consulted and the customs of the country borne in mind. I propose to submit a report to the Council on this subject after the decision of the Government is published. It will be a great relief to the

collecting officers if the number of kists can be reduced even to 3 if not 2. Before the assumption of the management of the State by the British Government during Your Highness' minority the revenue year was made to close on the date preceding the Pooneah; this enabled the jotedars to avail themselves of the sale-proceeds of tobacco for the payment of revenue due for the year in which the tobacco was grown. Even now many jotedars in tracts in which tobacco is the chief crop collect large portions of the rents in Bysak and Jaistha; this remark does not apply to places in which tobacco is not extensively grown.

20. The proposals now made by me involve an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 1,020 only on account of establishment. There will besides be a small expenditure on account of contingencies. I beg to submit that considering the importance of the matter of collecting the revenue satisfactorily the amount asked for is very small. It is to be remembered that the increase lately obtained by the resettlement exceeds 2 lacs. The net collection charges now amount to less than 5 per cent, a half of the pay of the Dewan being included in those charges and the Nezarut charges being fully excluded, as those charges are more than covered by the earnings. This is a very moderate percentage. In the Government khas mehals the charge exceeds 6 per cent. exclusive, I believe, of the pay of the District officer and the cost of his establishment; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers this to be a moderate charge (*vide* para 21, Bengal Government Resolution of the 6th October 1891.)

APPENDIX No. II.

Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the State Council held on Monday, the 23rd May 1892, presided over by His Highness the Maharajah Bhup Bahadur, para 1.

1. Read—

A letter No. 432, dated May 12th, 1892, from the Dewan, reporting on the subject of the desirability of improving the system of Land Revenue collections in the State.

Read also—

Council proceedings of the 7th December 1891.

The Dewan reports that the ijardari system, which originally prevailed in the State, having been condemned by Sir George Campbell, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, it was abolished and in its stead the khas tehsil system was introduced by Colonel J. C. Haughton in 1872. The change in the system thus brought about, necessitated the State being divided into six sub-divisions at first, which, however, were subsequently reduced to four, over each of which a Naib Ahilkar was placed in order to collect rents from the jotedars direct. The four sub-divisions are named below:—

1. Cooch Behar, which includes T. called Sudder Sub-division.
2. Pergunnah Mathabhanga and a portion of Pergunnah Lalbazar, otherwise called Mathabhanga sub-division.
3. The remaining portion of Lalbazar and Pergunnah Dinhata, otherwise called Dinhata Sub-division, and
4. Pergunnah Mekligunj, which includes detached taluks in Kotobhajni and Teldhar, otherwise called Mekligunj sub-division.

The number and date of instalments in which Land Revenue is now paid vary according to the higher or lower rate of jumma payable for the jotes.

For jotes with jummas exceeding Rs. 30, four instalments are fixed, viz.:—

15th Assar	15th Pous, and
15th Assin	15th Choitra.

For jotes with jummas exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 30 two kists are fixed, viz.:—

15th Assar	15th Pous, and
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For small jotes with jumma not exceeding Rs. 10 only one kist is fixed viz.:—
15th Assar.

For the realisation of revenue from persons who default rules framed on the lines of the Revenue Sale Law (Act XI of 1859) in Bengal are followed. Sale Istahars are issued and the defaulting jotes put up to sale on the fixed date; if however the balance due is paid in with costs on that date it is always accepted. In consideration of special circumstances time is also given to the defaulters for fully satisfying the demand of the State. In cases in which defaulting jotes fetch no suitable price when put up to sale processes for attaching moveable properties and sometimes warrants of arrest are issued.

The Syrat Mehals are leased out by auction to the highest bidders.

The difficulty in collecting the revenue arises from the circumstance of the collection having to be made from a very large number of poor and petty jotedars, who do not enjoy much profit from their jotes and also from the desire to prevent the ruin of many resident jotedars. It is also due to some extent to the migration of the people from Taluks bordering on the Bhutan Duars to the Duars, when they find that they are being troubled in the State for payment of arrears of rent.

The Dewan states that in Government Khas Mehals and Roytwari tracts, in which there is no permanent settlement, certain balances are always left unrecovered at the close of the year; so in this State, which is also a large Khas Mahal, it is exceedingly difficult to collect all the revenue due for a particular year before the close of that year. The difficulty is all the more increased when there is a divine visitation on the country, such as an epidemic of cholera like that of last year. The Dewan observes that the falling short of the collections, as compared with the current demand, by nearly Rs. 79,000 in 1890-91 was chiefly due to the outbreak of cholera throughout the length and the breadth of the State.

In order to reduce the heavy balance of the uncollected revenue now existing as far as possible, and to prevent its further increase the Dewan suggests the adoption of the following remedies:—

1. Restriction in the power of Naib Ahilkars to exempt jotes from sale.
2. Expansion and improvement of the collecting establishment in the Sudder Sub-division.

In proposing the first remedy the Dewan states that it will not be necessary to restrict the powers of Naib Ahilkars altogether but that they will be able to exempt jotes from sale if the amount due be paid on the day fixed for sale of jotes. This change in the restriction of power may, the Dewan suggests, be however put off till October next.

In regard to the second proposal, the Dewan observes that the insufficiency of establishment in the Sudder Sub-division, which is certainly the largest of all the Sub-divisions in the State, interferes a good deal with the collection work. To bring home the fact, he has prepared the following tabular statement shewing the number of jotes in each Sub-division and the amount of demand as shewn in the Annual Report of 1890-91 —

Name of Sub-division.	Number of jotes.	Total demand.	Balance due at the end of 1890-91.	Percentage of balance on demand at the end of 1890-91.
Sudder	8,278	6,36,535	3,03,197	48
Mekligunj	2,430	2,06,141	45,797	22
Mathabanga	4,362	4,19,433	1,13,380	27
Dinhata	4,941	3,18,466	79,063	25
Total	20,011	15,80,575	5,41,437	.....

Not only does the Sudder Sub-division comprise the largest number of jotes but it also includes jotes, many of which are covered with jungles and are thinly populated. The collection work requires great supervision in these places. The Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar, who is in charge of the Sudder Sub-division, is also the Treasury officer. The Treasury work keeps him engaged daily for a number of hours together and he cannot necessarily devote that amount of attention to the collection work which it requires, nor can he so frequently go out of the town to visit different localities as he should. Besides, his establishment consists of a staff which unquestionably can ill afford, by reason of its insufficiency, to cope successfully with the amount of work which has to be turned out in this connection.

The Dewan therefore recommends the splitting up of the Sudder Sub-division into two Tehsil circles, the one to be called the Sudder Sub-division and the other the Tufangunj Sub-division. He bases his recommendation also on the ground that it is imperatively necessary to closely supervise the collection work on account of the conclusion of a new settlement, which has considerably increased the revenue of the State. If the recommendation as to the creation of a new Sub-division be approved the Dewan would transfer to the Tufangunj Sub-division the portion of Pergunah Cooch Behar called Gird Chowrah; the total number of jotes in the Sub-division of Tufangunj will then be 2,770, leaving 4,635 jotes for the Sudder Sub-division, exclusive of 873 jotes situated in the Town, for which there is a separate collection establishment.

To carry out the proposal in the most economical manner he suggests the Tufangunj Sub-division being placed under Babu Raj Krishna Das, Settlement Naib Ahilkar. As the Settlement of Gird Chowrah in Cooch Behar and Gird Shandara in Tufangunj has not yet been completed and as Babu Raj Krishna Das will have to take it up soon, the experience he will acquire in connection with these operations will be very useful to him in the work of collecting rent.

It is then proposed that Babu Raj Krishna should have his office at the Sudder Station and his establishment may consist of the following officers:—

				Monthly pay.
1	Head Clerk and Sheristadar	...	...	Rs. 40
1	Towjeenavish	...	...	" 25
1	Accountant	...	...	" 25
2	Mohurirs @ Rs 20 each	...	...	" 40
1	Potdar	...	...	" 10
Total				140

The Dewan then shews that the existing staff in the Towjee department in the other three Sub-divisions, viz., Dinhata, Mathabanga and Mekligunj, is not sufficient and he recommends that the appointment of a mohurir on a pay of Rs. 20 be sanctioned for each of the Sub-divisions referred to above. His next proposal is that the cost of the 3 ticca mohurirs on Rs. 15 each a month, who have been employed at the Sudder and at the offices at Dinhata and

Mathabhanga since the last 16 years be debited to permanent establishment and that a corresponding reduction be made in the grant for temporary establishment in the Dewan's budget as these mohurirs will always be wanted.

During the 10 years preceding the last year, it appears the average percentage of collection of all sorts on current demand has been shewn to be 95.5. In a mehal directly managed, there is always some loss owing to remissions. The average annual remissions during the 10 years amounted to Rs. 37,087 or about 3.6 per cent on the average current demand. The total percentage adjusted by collections and remissions was therefore 99.1. This leaves a percentage of about .1 which has served to swell the outstanding balance.

It is also shewn that at the time of His Highness' Installation the balance amounted to about 3 lacs and that owing to settlement with retrospective effect it has risen to Rs. 4,62,513 at the close of 1878-79.

In connection with the subject of the accumulation of balances, the Dewan observes that large balances are due from some of the encumbered estates, like those of Rati Deb Buxi, Dharmeswari Dehya and Annada Prosad Baxi, which are managed by the Court of Wards. Charge was taken of these estates with the object of saving some of the old houses from ruin. The proprietors of these estates, it is stated, held lands at low rates before; they therefore felt very much the pressure of the first settlement; large arrears due from some representatives of old houses were witten off but still there are arrears due from others.

The Dewan also proposes to revise the number, dates and amounts of instalments in which land revenue is paid with a view to making them more convenient to the landed interests and the State. At present the last kist for jotes, with a jumma exceeding Rs. 30, falls due only 2 or 3 days before the last day of the year and no processes for collecting the balances can consequently be issued before that day.

Resolution—His Highness in Council has studied the Dewan's report with very great interest. He takes it to be an exhaustive one. He is impressed with the necessity and also the advisability of splitting the Sudder Sub-Division into two Tehsil circles and is accordingly pleased to sanction the Dewan's proposal regarding the nomenclatures of the Sub-divisions and the inclusion in each of the taluks named by him as also the following additional expenditure:—

For the Tufangunj Sub-division.

	Monthly pay.
1 Head Clerk and Sheristadar	40
1 Accountant	25
1 Towjeenavis	25
2 Mohurirs @ Rs. 20 each	40
1 Potdar	10
1 Head Clerk & Sheristadar for the Malcoutehery Naib Ahilkar's office ...	40
3 Mohurirs for Mathabhanga, Dinbata and Mekligunj Sub-divisions @ Rs. 20 each	60
3 Ticca Mohurirs @ Rs. 15 each who are to be made permanent ...	45
Total	285
Total annual expenditure	Rs. 3,420

His Highness in Council also decides that a portion of the above additional expenditure will be met thus:—

Saving in the pay of Treasury Accountant which is now fixed at Rs. 125 ...	125
Present pay of Sheristadar in Babu Raj Krishna Das' office (the post is to be abolished)	30
Pay of 3 Ticca Mohurirs. This will be a saving in the grant for temporary establishment	45
Total monthly saving	200
Total annual saving	2,400

The annual additional expenditure will therefore be Rs. 1,020. This amount is to be provided in the revised Budget.

His Highness in Council is inclined to think that there should be some change in the present policy of leniency to the Jotedars in exempting their jotes from sale for default, and is accordingly pleased to approve of the proposal of the Dewan to limit the power of exemption exercised by the Sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars. They will no longer be able to give time to the defaulting jotedars to pay down the balance after the date fixed for the sale of jotes. But in special cases they can make recommendations for exemption to the Dewan, for His Highness in Council is sensible of the fact that occasions do arise when the exercise of the power becomes necessary in the interests both of the State and the ryots.

In regard to the revision of kists the Dewan will be asked to submit his promised report. He will also be asked to submit as soon as possible a statement shewing the present arrears year by year, noting the amounts which on enquiry he finds to be irrecoverable.

Ordered—Ordered that a copy of this resolution with a copy of the Dewan's report be forwarded to His Highness' office for record.

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Dewan and the Auditor of the State for information.

Also—that an Istahar be issued informing people of the restriction placed on the power of the Sub-divisional officers to exempt jotes from sale and of the opening of the new Sub-division of Tufangunj from the 15th June 1892.

MALCUTCHERY No. I.—Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue (Mal) for the year 1891-92.

Name of Mohal.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSIONS.			BALANCES.			PAID IN EXCESS.		
	Present year.		TOTAL.	Present year.		TOTAL.	Present year.		TOTAL.	Present year.		TOTAL.	Present year.		TOTAL.
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	
By actual or Mo- kurree Mohals.	7,923 10 5	.....	7,923 10 5	7,923 9 10	.....	7,923 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 5	.....	0 9 5
Mohals not permit- tedly settled.	8,225 189 0 1	4,31,006 1 8	14,54,175 1 9	7,92,248 10 4	1,97,592 6 8	9,90,841 0 9	1,642 0 11	18,675 9 4	20,317 10 3	2,03,224 9 5	2,14,438 1 11	4,17,682 11 4	4,546 4 7	.....	4,546 4 7
TOTAL	10,00,431 10 6	4,31,006 1 8	14,54,437 12 7	8,00,111 14 2	1,97,592 6 8	9,97,703 4 7	1,642 0 11	18,675 9 4	20,317 10 3	2,03,224 9 5	2,14,438 1 11	4,17,682 11 4	4,546 14 0	.....	4,546 14 0
Syras Mohals	68,608 0 9	24,914 12 2	1,12,417 12 11	41,524 14 11	16,283 12 8	58,117 11 7	66 0 0	2,224 4 0	2,290 4 0	21,992 9 10	20,418 11 2	82,411 5 1	380 8 0	10 15 9	401 7 9
GRADED TOTAL	10,69,040 11 5	4,79,920 12 10	15,41,964 9 1	8,41,546 12 1	2,14,176 3 1	10,56,122 0 2	1,708 0 11	20,899 13 4	22,607 14 8	2,25,217 3 3	2,44,856 13 2	4,70,074 0 5	4,927 6 0	10 15 9	4,927 6 0

EXPLANATIONS.

(a).—The current demand for the year is Rs. 10,63,924-11-3 against Rs. 10,10,164-12-4 of the previous year. The gross increase amounts to Rs. 53,759-11-9, and decrease to Rs. 4,239-13-9. The net increase thus amounts to Rs. 49,519-18-0. Details are given below:—

INCREASE.

	Rs.	A. P.
Increase due to the re-settlement of the State	45,887 15 7	
Increase attributable to re-settlement of jotes formally relinquished in previous years	409 1 11	
Ditto on account of jotes formally relinquished from the beginning of 1891-92	1,124 9 1	
Ditto on account of jotes formally relinquished from the beginning of 1891-92	3,125 14 11	
Increase obtained by re-settlement of Syras Mohals	7,110 9 6	
Increase attributable to transfer of certain jotes appertaining to Mal Mohals which were included by mistake in the Debtor's Tally.	400 8 6	
Total	55,049 11 6	

DECREASE.

	Rs.	A. P.
Decrease due to the re-settlement of the State	807 12 0
Ditto on account of jotes formally relinquished from the beginning of 1891-92	407 7 6
Ditto due chiefly to cancellation of lease and partly to reduction of Jumma for various reasons, as explained in the detailed statements of reductions and remissions.	1,779 18 0
Ditto due to re-settlement of Syras Mohals	1,764 11 3

TOTAL ... 4,329 13 9.

(b).—Total balance shown as due at the close of the previous year ... 4,72,884 9 10
While the arrears brought forward in this statement amount to ... 4,79,920 12 10
There is thus a net increase of Rs. ... 6,935 4 0

(c).—The total collections include excess payments (Fasul), which form no part of the demand. These payments should be deducted from the collections, in order to strike correctly the balance.
(d).—The Highways' telegram dated 29th September 1891 and Council No. 543, dated the 18th July 1892.
(e).—Detailed explanations about the balances due, out of the total demand, are given in the Report.

CALICA DOSS DUT,
Dewan of Cooch Behar.

Statement of Demands, Collections, Remissions and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year 1891-92.

EXCISABLE ARTICLES.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSIONS.	BALANCES.												
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.										
Tax of Out-still shops of country spirit...	Rs. 23,508	A. P. 2 0	Rs. 605	A. P. 8 0	Rs. 24,113	A. P. 10 0	Rs. 23,455	A. P. 4 0	Rs. 11	A. P. 7 0	Rs. 23,466	A. P. 11 0	Rs. 52	A. P. 14 0	Rs. 594	A. P. 1 0	Rs. 646	A. P. 15 0		
License fees of Imported-liquor shops ...	257	0 0	.....	.....	257	0 0	257	0 0	.....	.....	257	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Ganja ...	15,906	0 0	.....	.....	15,906	0 0	15,906	0 0	.....	.....	15,906	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
License fees of Ganja shops ...	11,649	12 9	2,611	2 0	14,260	14 9	11,649	12 9	507	11 6	12,157	8 3	123	4 6	1,980	2 0	1,980	2 0	
Ditto of Opium and Madat shops	3,362	7 0	10	2 6	3,372	9 6	3,362	7 0	10	2 6	3,372	6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Opium ...	17,888	0 0	.....	.....	17,888	0 0	17,888	0 0	.....	.....	17,888	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous collections ...	118	5 0	.....	.....	118	5 0	118	5 0	.....	.....	118	5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on Imported spirit ...	1,218	0 0	.....	.....	1,218	0 0	1,218	0 0	.....	.....	1,218	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	78,907	10 9	3,226	12 6	77,134	7 3	73,854	12 9	529	5 0	74,384	1 9	123	4 6	52	14 0	2,574	3 0	2,627	1 0

CALICA DOSS DUTT,

Deewan of Cooch Behar.

Statement of Stamp Revenue of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

ARTICULARS.	JUDICIAL STAMPS.		DOCUMENTARY STAMPS.		COURT-FEE STAMPS.		COPYING-FEE STAMPS.		CARTRIDGE PAPER.		TOTAL.	Total commission paid.	Net amount.	Duty on unstamped paper.	Fines and penalties.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Sold with commission.	Rs. A. P.	Sold without commission.	Rs. A. P.	Sold with commission.	Rs. A. P.	Sold without commission.	Rs. A. P.	Sold with commission.	Rs. A. P.						
Sudder Office ...	41,475 0 0	2,783 0 0	10,475 0 0	128 0 0	16,825 0 0	.....	1,162 8 0	6 0 0	285 3 0	53 0 6	73,192 11 6	2,114 9 6	71,078 2 0	19 10 0	121 4 0	71,219 0 0
Mathabhanga...	16,900 0 0	.....	6,875 0 0	.....	8,450 0 0	.....	600 0 0	.....	50 10 0	.....	32,575 10 0	987 6 6	31,888 3 6	.....	.....	31,888 3 6
Jinbata ...	16,675 0 0	.....	6,300 0 0	.....	7,325 0 0	.....	450 0 0	.....	62 8 0	51 9 0	30,864 1 0	926 4 3	29,937 12 9	.....	.....	29,937 12 9
Kethilgunj ...	7,725 0 0	.....	2,900 0 0	.....	3,075 0 0	.....	187 8 0	.....	.....	51 9 9	13,939 1 9	416 10 0	13,522 7 9	.....	.....	13,522 7 9
Total ...	82,775 0 0	2,783 0 0	26,550 0 0	128 0 0	35,675 0 0	.....	2,400 0 0	6 0 0	398 5 0	156 3 3	150,871 8 3	4,144 14 3	1,46,426 10 0	19 10 0	121 4 0	1,46,567 8 0

CALICA DOSS DUTT,
Dewan of Cooch Behar.

No.

FROM

BABU JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil Judge, Cooch Behar.

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL,

COOCH BEHAR.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 15th July 1892.

• YOUR HIGHNESS,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the administration of Civil Justice in the State of Cooch Behar for the year 1891-92 together with the statements I to XI.

2. In order to facilitate the disposal of suits of small causes by summary procedure, the charge of the Sudder Small Cause Court Department which had all along been held by the Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar, was transferred to the Assistant Civil Judge who was invested with powers to try such cases up to the value of Rs. 50. Thus the constitution of the Small Cause Court in the Sudder Sub-division only was changed during the year under the sanction of Your Highness.

It may also be mentioned here that during the year under review, Your Highness was pleased to appoint me as the Sessions Judge of the State in addition to my own duties in the Civil Department.

3. I continued presiding over the Civil Judge's Office throughout the year.

Babu Hari Das Mookerjee, M.A. B.L., was in charge of the Assistant Civil Judge's office during the year.

Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhury, B.L., was in charge of the Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar's office from the 1st April 1891, to the 18th December last and Moulvie Yaqinuddin Ahmed, B.L., from the 19th December last till the end of the official year.

Kumar Rangila Narayan Shahib was in charge of the Sudder Small Cause Court Department from the beginning of the official year to the 31st August last and again from the 1st December 1891 to the 29th February 1892. Babu Hari Das Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., remained in charge of the Sudder Small Cause Court Department from the 1st September to the 30th November 1891 and again from the 1st March 1892 to the end of the official year.

Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., Secretary to the State Council, was in charge of the Sudder Rent Suit Department during the year.

Babu Surapati Chatterjee B.L., Officiating Naib Ahilkar, presided over the Civil Side of the Sub-divisional office of Dinahata from the beginning of the year

to the 12th June 1891 and Babu Rameswar Pramanick, B.L., Naib Ahilkar, from the 13th June 1891 to the end of the year.

Babu Jogendra Nath Sanyal, B.L., was the acting Sub-Naib Ahilkar of the Dinahata Sub-divisional office from the beginning of the year to the 17th September 1891 when he was compelled by ill health to go home on medical leave. I regret very much to state here that Babu Jogendra Nath, who had been in the service of the State before and who was an excellent man, succumbed to the disease, and Babu Purna Chandra Mitter, B.L., was appointed to succeed him; he joined his officiating appointment from the 16th November 1891, and acted till the end of the year.

Babu Sita Nath Banerjee held charge of the Civil Side of the Sub-divisional office of Mathabhanga throughout the year and Babu Ashutosh Ghose, B.L., was the Sub-Naib Ahilkar from the beginning of the year to the 23rd December 1891 and Babu Harendra Narayan Chowdhury, B.L., from the 24th December to the end of the year. Moulvie Yaqinuddin Ahmed, B.L., Officiating Naib Ahilkar remained in charge of the Civil Side of the Mekligunj Sub-divisional office from the beginning of the year to the 12th September 1891. and Babu Surapati Chatterjee, B.L., from the 13th September 1891, till the close of the year.

4. The number of original suits instituted during the last 4 years is shewn in the table given below :—

YEAR.			Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Suits of Small Causes up to Rs. 20. and Rs. 50.	Total.
1888-89	...	...	2,267	3,193	962	6,422
1889-90	...	...	1,875	3,378	851	6,104
1890-91	..	...	2,014	2,879	898	5,791
1891-92	...	...	2,445	3,160	1,076	6,681

The above table exhibits an increase of 431 Civil, 281 Rent and 178 Small Cause Court Suits, in all 890 suits, in the institutions as compared with those of the previous year. It will be observed here that after a steady decrease year after year from 1888-89 to 1890-91, the number of institutions suddenly increased during the year under report.

5. The table given below shows the increase as well as the decrease in the institution of suits in the different Civil Courts of the State :—

COURTS.			CIVIL SUITS.		RENT SUITS.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Judge ...	...	..	.....	1	.....	1
Assistant Civil Judge ...	...	...	150	.....	.....	.....
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....
Small Cause Court Dept., Sudder	...	...	106	.....	.....	.....
Sudder Rent Suit Department	...	...	.....	.....	139	.....
Naib Ahilkar, Dinahata	...	...	211	.....	39	.....
Ditto Mathabhanga	...	...	104	.....	.....	74
Ditto Mekhlignuj	...	...	36	.....	178	.....
Total	...	...	610	1	356	75

There were increases in the institutions of all classes of suits in the several Subordinate Courts of the State with the exception of the Rent Suit Court of Matabhanga where there was a decrease of 74 cases. In the Court of the Civil Judge there was also a decrease of 2 cases, namely 1 in the Civil and another in the Rent Suit side.

The cause of the increase in the institution of suits is explained by the Subordinate officers in the following manner.

The Assistant Civil Judge in whose Court the institutions increased by 150 says :—

"There was an increase of 150 in the institution. This, I think, was due to the gloomy agricultural features of the year. The out-turn of the three principal harvests *viz.*, *bitri* paddy, jute and *haimanti* paddy, was very unsatisfactory, and the people could, with difficulty, meet the demand of the Mohajans. The result was that the creditors had, in many instances, to resort to the Civil Court for the realisation of their dues. True it is that the prices ranged high during the year, but it is well known, that this benefits the creditor to a far greater extent than the people in general. A ruinous practice widely prevails here *viz.*, the system of making advances to the cultivators for their crops. While the crops are still green in the fields, the cultivators take advances or under-sell them at wretchedly low rates, while the inability to satisfy the Mohajans, brings about suits for the value of the crops at rates ruinously exorbitant, and the so called high prices therefore inevitably benefit the merchants and impoverish the people. A single season of poor crops and high prices plunges the defaulting cultivator deeper into debt, from which years of plenty and prosperity cannot rescue him. During the trial of many suits for the value of crops promised to be supplied by the defendant, I came across several instances in which cultivators took advances at ridiculously low rates only a month or two before the harvest time, but had to pay at extravagant rates only a month or two after the harvest time. These latter rates often exceed the advance 400, 500, or even 600 per cent. It may be observed by the way, that this unrestrained practice of recklessly under-selling the crops is an anomaly when it is placed side by side with bond debts in the State where the creditor can only charge interest at the rate of 18½ per cent per annum. Whether the system of under-selling should be allowed to have an unrestrained operation, seems to be a matter for serious consideration. It may be all very well to say that full effect should be given to a free contract, but these contracts seem to be rather the reverse of free contracts. In several cases before me, I could not help thinking, like a coroner's jury in cases of suicide, that the so called free contract was entered into by the defendant in a temporary fit of insanity."

I must say that I fully agree with the Assistant Civil Judge in the view he expresses in respect of these so called free contracts. Sheer poverty and the ghost of real starvation compel the poor and ignorant ryots of Your Highness' State to enter into these contracts which inevitably lead to their ruin. A numerous signed petition has lately been filed to Your Highness in Council by the people of Toofangunj complaining bitterly against this ruinous system of advances. The applicants' prayer is that Your Highness in Council will be pleased to give them some redress. I have been ordered by the State Council to submit a report on the petition, I have been engaged in making the necessary enquiries. I am humbly of opinion that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, some special legislation regulating the rate of interest on money debts for the protection of the poor and helpless subjects of Your Highness is necessary. The British Government had special usury Laws in force all over Bengal and it was only lately that these Laws have been abolished. There can be no doubt that the subjects of Your Highness are yet much backward and are not sufficiently educated to understand their own interests and protect them from the class of unscrupulous mohajuns who have their places of business all over the Moffussil of Cooch Behar.

The Secretary to the State Council, in charge of the Sudder Rent suit Department where there was an increase of 137 Rent Suits in the institutions remarks :—

"The increase in the number of institutions may be ascribed to the following reasons. The year under report was a very bad year viewed from the agricultural stand point. There was apprehension of distress on account of failure of crops. In order to evade payment of rents to their land-lords, people shewed signs of migrating to the Bhutan Duars. The land-lords however anticipated it and they found that they had no alternative other than to bring suits for recovery of arrears of rent. The institutions in fact poured in during the last 6 months of the year and tended greatly to swell the number."

The Naib Ahilkar of Dinbata in whose Court there was an increase of 250 cases in the institutions states :—

"There was increase in each class of suits. The increase in suits of Small Cause Court Class in general is due to inability of the people to pay off their debts on account of poor out-turn of the *haimanti* crop. The rent suits also increased for this reason as well as for the desire of the landlords to eject their tenants under Act I of 1888 and settle their undertenures with advantage. The last Settlement operations led to the increase in the number of Civil Suits."

The Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj accounts for the increase of 214 cases in the institutions in his Court thus :—

"The increase in both Civil and Rent Suits is partly due to the bad harvest of the year under report and is partly due to the out break of cholera in the year previous which had checked in some extent the institution of cases at the close of that year and they were instituted during the year under report. It would appear on a reference to the first and second quarterly statements of the year under report that, there were 182 and 172 cases instituted against 125 and 119 cases of the previous year shewing increases of 57 and 53 cases respectively. The total increase in those two quarters was therefore 110 cases. There was also an increase of 67 cases in the fourth quarterly statement of the year under report as compared with the previous year. This is only due to the impending scarcity. The Jotedars taking advantage of the bad harvest of the year and consequent incapacity of the ryots to satisfy the rents, instituted a large number of cases to oust their ryots and to take possession of their tenures to make fresh settlement with enhanced jummas."

The Naib Ahilkar of Matabhanga in whose Court there was an increase of 104 Civil suits and decrease of 74 Rent Suits in the institutions explains the causes of both increase and decrease in the institutions thus :—

"The above table shews that there has been an increase of 104 suits in the Civil Department of which 82 were of Small Cause Court nature. This shews that as the *bitri*, jute and *haimanti* crops failed, the debtors could not satisfy their dues, and the mohajans sued them for their recovery."

"The above table also shews that in the year under report there were 740 suits in the Rent Department against 814 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 74 suits. The decrease is due to the arrears of rent and distraint suits. The institution of distraint suits has been prohibited under your orders. The decrease in the arrears of rent suits is 74. The decrease is attributable partly to the effects of cholera which raged furiously during the first part of the year, partly to the effects of the Act I of 1888 as under the provision of the said Act the superior undertenants are backward to sue their undertenure-holders for the recovery of the arrears of rent, for they are prohibited to settle their undertenures when ejected and partly to the leniency of some jotedars to sue their tenants on account of the bad year. From April to part of July last cholera raged furiously in this Sub-division and from its effects the suits of the Rent Department fell short by 99 as will appear on a reference to the 1st and the 2nd quarterly statements of the year under report and to those of the previous year."

I generally agree with the opinions expressed by the several officers in respect of the abnormal increase in the number of institutions. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the failure of crops, brought on partly by drought and partly on account of unequal distribution of the little rain that had fallen during the first few months of the year and the ravages of cholera which appeared in the State towards the end of the previous official year, not only carrying away thousands of people but lingering on till the first quarter of the year under report and spreading a panic through the length and breadth of the State.

prevented the people to meet the demands of their creditors and land-lords and thus forced the latter to come to Court.

6. It will be seen from the Statement No. 2, that out of the total number of (6,681) institutions, 3,160 (about one half) are Rent suits, 1,360 or about a fifth on bonds and other obligation in writing, and 211 or about $\frac{1}{31}$ for lands and other immoveable properties. Matrimonial rights were sought to be enforced in 13 cases and, quite unlike previous years, there was one case instituted relating to religion or caste during the year under report. Out of 3,160 Rent Suits instituted during the year 3,111 were for arrears of rent.

Execution of decrees.

7. The number of applications filed during the last 4 years, for execution of decrees is given below :—

YEAR.	Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Suits of Small Cause Court up to Rs. 20 and Rs. 50.	Total.
1888-89	2,150	2,555	417	5,122
1889-90	1,910	2,219	334	4,463
1890-91	1,737	1,837	317	3,891
1891-92	1,923	1,822	424	4,169

The number of applications filed for the execution of decrees during the year was 4,169 against 3,891 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 278. This increase is due to the increase in the number of institutions of the original suits. It might be stated here that the Government of India, on a strong representation made by Your Highness, were pleased to amend Sect 86, of the Indian Evidence Act, during the year under report and thus removed the legal difficulty that stood in the way of our decrees being executed in British India. Reciprocity in the execution of decrees was therefore restored and this led to some extent to increase the number of applications in the execution department.

8. The institutions of miscellaneous cases of both Judicial and non-judicial nature during the last 2 years are shewn below. The formalities of a regular trial are observed in cases of the former, while orders only are recorded in those of the latter description.

	Judicial.	Non-Judicial.
1890-91	556	233
1891-92	761	223
Increase	205	.....
Decrease ... ..	.....	10

9. The number of applications for certificates of guardianship under Act XL of 1858 filed during the year was 31 against 16 cases of the previous year and the number of certificates under Act XXVII of 1860, granted by the Civil Judge, was 21 against 15 of the previous year.

Rank of Courts according to number of cases filed.

10. The Subordinate Civil Courts of the State rank thus according to the number of original suits instituted :—

	No. of cases instituted.
(1.) Naib Ahilkar, Matahbhanga	1,578
(2.) Ditto Dinbata	1,508
(3.) Ditto Mekhlignunj	1,011
(4.) Sudder Rent Suit Department	1,003
(5.) Assistant Civil Judge	956
(6.) Small Cause Court Department, Sudder	561
(7.) Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	20

It should be noted here that 225 cases, out of those instituted in the Court of the Assistant Civil Judge, were transferred to the file of the Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar for trial.

Disposal of cases.

11. The disposals of the original suits during the last 4 years are shewn in the Statement given below :—

YEAR.	Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Suits of Small Cause Court up to Rs. 20 and Rs. 50.	Total.
1888-89	2,207	3,259	962	6,428
1889-90	2,064	3,418	842	6,324
1890-91	2,018	2,863	867	5,748
1891-92	2,438	3,136	1,017	6,591

The total number of original suits disposed of was 6,591 against 5,748 of the previous year shewing an increase of 843 cases. I am glad to observe that the number of cases disposed of during the year under report exceeds those of the last 4 years.

12. The number of old cases pending over 6 months was 129 against 153 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of 24 cases. Further decrease in the number of old cases was expected during the year but unfortunately fever and influenza raged in an epidemic form throughout the State in the latter part of the last official year and greatly interfered with the works of the several Judicial officers.

Rank of Courts according to disposals.

13. With regard to the number of disposals, the Subordinate Courts rank thus :—

(1) Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	1,065
(2) Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	1,025
(3) Officer in charge Sudder Rent Suit Department	987
(4) Assistant Civil Judge, Cooch Behar	736
(5) Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata	704
(6) Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata	689
(7) Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	559
(8) Sudder Small Cause Court Department	516
(9) Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	264

14. As far as the disposal of contested cases were concerned the Subordinate Courts rank thus :—

(1.) Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	257
(2.) Officer in charge of Sudder Rent Suit Department	226
(3.) Sub-Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	214
(4.) Ditto Dinbata	192
(5.) Assistant Civil Judge, Cooch Behar	145
(6.) Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	124
(7.) Ditto Dinbata	121
(8.) Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	113
(9.) Sudder Small Cause Court Department	61

It may however be observed here that the Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar continues to try Civil cases on every alternate days.

15. A Civil suit proper awaited trial for 4 months and 12 days, a Rent suit for 3 months and a Small Cause Court suit for 1 month and 18 days on average.

Average duration of suits.

The table given below shows the average duration of suits in each of the Subordinate Courts.

NAME OF COURTS.	Civil Suits.		Rent Suits.		Small Cause Court class suits up to Rs. 20 and Rs. 50.
	m.	d.	m.	d.	m. d.
Assistant Civil Judge	2	25	.....	.....	.....
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	2	14	.....	.....	.....
Sudder Rent Suit Department ... ..	.....	.....	3	0	.....
Naib Ahilkar, Small Cause Court Department ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 17
Naib Ahilkar, Dinhata	4	15	4	2	2 5
Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	2	27	2	21	1 6
Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	2	9	2	5	1 15

The average duration of a Civil suit proper was from 2 months and 9 days in the Court of the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj to 4 months 15 days in the Court of the Naib Ahilkar of Dinhata, that of a Rent suit from 2 months 5 days in the Court of the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj to 4 months 2 days in the Court of the Naib Ahilkar of Dinhata and that of a Small Cause Court suit from 1 month 6 days in the Court of the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga to 2 months 5 days in the Court of the Naib Ahilkar of Dinhata.

Contest.

16. The table given below compares the ratio of contest in regular suits for the last 4 years.

YEAR.	No. of Civil Suits disposed of.	No. of Rent Suits disposed of.	No. of Small Cause Court class Suits up to Rs. 20 disposed of.	Ratio in Civil Suits.	Ratio in Rent Suits.	Ratio in Small Cause Court class Suits up to Rs. 20 and Rs. 50.
1888-89	511	845	129	24 %	26 %	13 %
1889-90	674	869	129	32 %	25 %	15 %
1890-91	564	766	125	28 %	27 %	14 %
1891-92	572	771	129	28 %	25 %	13 %

The total number of contested cases decided was 1472 being about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the entire disposals. Every 4th Civil case proper, every 4th rent case and every 7th Small Cause Court suits were contested.

The Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj disposed of the largest and the Officer in charge of the Sudder Small Cause Court Department the smallest number of contested cases. As usual not a single case was referred to arbitration and as long as the people in the Mofussil are not able to repose confidence in the capacity of their neighbours, disposal of cases by arbitration cannot be possibly expected.

17. My proposal for raising the value of suits tried by Summary Procedure from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 is still pending before Your Highness in Council. I do not recapitulate here the advantages that the measure will undoubtedly confer on every one concerned. The reasons were fully stated in previous annual reports.

Summary Procedure.

18. During the year under report I inspected the civil side of the Sub-divisional Courts and the result of my inspection has been duly communicated to Your Highness in Council.

Inspection.

A few extracts from the inspection reports, relating to some important points are given below:—

Mathabhanga "Deposits"—The monies on account of deposits should always be sent to the Sudder on the expiry of 6 months from the date of deposit.

Several deposits on account of witnesses, diet money, remain unexpended. The accountant is directed to send them up to the Sudder Treasury as soon as practicable. All the monies accumulated in a year should invariably be sent up at the end of the year. The Naib Ahilkar is requested to submit a report shewing the amount of accumulations up to December 1891. All these monies should be sent up this year.

One case in the Small Cause Court Department was found pending over 6 months. The bond in the case had to be sent up to the Treasury for being stamped. There is a provision, Section 130 of Act VIII of 1859, under which Courts can take the fine and endorse the fact on the deed. The money can be sent up to the Treasury. This provision would save much time. The Council will be moved to introduce the provision here.

The Naib Ahilkar and the Accountant complain of the smallness in the number of peons. I find that the work in the attached estates is yet carried on by the peons of the regular establishment. The Dewan of the State was requested by me in my letter No. 24 dated 21st April 1890, to appoint a few additional peons for the work of the attached estates. I shall again request him to consider the matter.

Mekligunj.—Diet money for witnesses is entered in the book called Diet-money Book. The amounts are put against the name of each witness. It generally happens that summonses cannot be served and the diet-money has to be returned. I made a rule some time ago that when these monies are returned they should be re-entered in a separate deposit number on the date of return but a note to the effect must be made in the original entry. This would at once show if the monies are returned and re-entered. This was not done here. The present Naib Ahilkar has however introduced the rule after taking charge of the Sub-division.

I find that peons have to keep watch in the Nezarut. This can be put a stop to as the Cutchery house is a pucca building with substantial doors and windows and as there is already a regular guard of Constables in the Cutchery, locks and keys might be purchased for the doors of the office rooms to be locked up and left in-charge of the guard. The peons can thus be relieved of the guard duty and we can get full 12 peons for service of processes.

Dinhata.—There is a standing order to the effect that decrees should always be prepared within 7 days from the date of decree. I am sorry this order has not been obeyed in almost all the cases examined. The time taken has in some cases exceeded a month. The Naib-Ahilkar will see that this systematic neglect on the part of the Amla is effectually stopped.

19. The Civil Court Ameen, Munshi Nusseruddin, is still on deputation to the Settlement Department and Babu Mohesh Chandra Atterthey continues to act in his place.

Local enquiries.

The number of cases made over to the Civil Court Ameen for enquiry by the several Civil Courts of the State was 71 against 73 of the previous year. This being added to 3 cases pending enquiry at the beginning of the year under report, the total number for enquiry was 74 cases. The number of cases enquired into or otherwise disposed of by the Civil Court Ameen was 66 against 99 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 33 cases. It should be stated here that a heavy accumulation of cases for local enquiry having been found towards the close of the previous year, 3 additional temporary men were employed with the sanction of Your Highness in Council for about 2 months. They enquired into several cases and hence the number of cases enquired into during the previous year was much larger than that enquired into during the year under report.

20. Out of the total number of 6593 original suits disposed of, 2077 or a little over one-third was for claims not exceeding Rs. 20, 2283 or little less than one-third for claims exceeding Rs. 20 but not exceeding Rs. 50, 1369 or little less than one-fifth for claims exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100, 818 or about one-eighth for claims exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500; and only 46 cases were for claims above Rs. 500.

Value of suits disposed of.

21. The statement given below shews the disposal of execution cases for the last 4 year :—

YEAR.	Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Small Cause Court Suits upto Rs. 50. and Rs. 50.	TOTAL.
1888-89	2,237	2,576	437	5,250
1889-90	2,059	2,485	847	4,891
1890-91	1,764	1,897	297	3,968
1891-92	1,890	1,848	426	4,164

The total number of execution cases disposed of was 4,164 against 3,968 of the previous year shewing an increase of 196 cases. There were 851 cases pending at the end of the year against 846 cases of the previous year shewing an increase of 5 cases.

It will appear from the statement No. 5 that out of the total number of execution cases disposed of, claims were wholly or partially satisfied in over half the number. The ratio of applications struck off for default was nearly '6; of cases in which judgment-debtors were arrested was about '2; of attachment of movable property '5; of attachment of immovable property about '3; of sales of moveable property nearly '2; sales of immovable property, little less than '2; and of parties imprisoned in the Jail was '02. 13 applications were filed for declaration of insolvency, out of which 7 were allowed.

Miscellaneous—Judicial.

22. The table given below shows the disposal of miscellaneous cases of a Judicial nature :—

YEAR.	Civil.	Rent.	Small Cause Court class up to Rs. 20.	Total.
1891-92	416	288	38	742

There was a decrease of 138 cases in the number of disposals as compared with that of the previous year. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 182 against 167 of the previous year.

23. The disposals of miscellaneous cases of a Non-Judicial nature is shewn below :—

YEAR.	Civil.	Rent.	Small Cause Court class up to Rs. 20.	Total.
1891-92	4	208	.....	212

The total number of miscellaneous cases of a Non-Judicial nature disposed of was 212 against 227 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 15 cases. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 22 against 11 of the previous year.

24. The statement given below shows the work on the original side of the Civil Judge's Court for the last 3 years.

YEAR.	Original suits.				Execution.				Miscellaneous.				REMARKS.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted and received by transfer.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending from last year.	Instituted and received by transfer.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending from last year.	Instituted and received by transfer.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1889-90 ...	37	52	40	49	52	84	92	44	37	62	64	35	
1890-91 ...	49	46	37	58	44	73	78	39	35	66	75	26	
1891-92 ...	58	45	46	57	39	74	86	27	26	95	86	35	

There were 57 original, 27 execution and 35 miscellaneous cases pending at the end of the year.

25. Following table shows the number of regular and miscellaneous appeals preferred in the Civil Judge's Court during the last 3 years.

1889-90 ...	...	...	...	227
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	255
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	218

The number of appeals filed during the year was 218 against 255 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 37 cases.

The number of regular appeals was 184 ; putting this number in juxtaposition against 5528 appealable cases disposed by the Subordinate Courts, it appears that every 30th original decree (about 3 per cent) and every 7th decree (about 14 per cent) in contested original suits was appealed against.

The figures noted below shew the disposal of appeals during the last 3 years.

1889-90 ...	...	...	...	209
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	257
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	188

The number of appeals disposed of was 188 against 257 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 69. There were 133 appeals pending disposal at the end of the year as against 103 of the previous year. The number of appeals pending over 6 months was 56 against 74 of the previous year shewing a decrease of 18 cases.

The decrease in the number of disposals of appeals is partly due to the prevalence of Influenza in epidemic form from which I myself suffered for about a month and partly to the fact that I had to hold Session's trials and hear Criminal appeals during some portion of the last 3 months of the year.

26. The result of appeals for the last 3 years is shewn in the table given below :—

YEAR.	Number of original suits disposed of by Subordinate courts.	Number of appeals preferred.	Affirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1889-90 ...	6,051	255	103	46	32
1890-91 ...	5,350	248	180	62	33
1891-92 ...	6,146	218	100	27	39

The decrease in the number of appeals preferred would show that parties to suits were generally satisfied with the decisions of the Subordinate officers.

27. The result of appeals against the decrees of several Subordinate officers is shewn in the table given below :—

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Total number of disposals.	Total number of contested cases disposed of.	Appeals preferred.	Ratio of appeals to decisions.	Ratio of appeals to contested cases disposed of.	Ratio of confirmed to decided.	Ratio of reversed to decided.	Ratio of modified to decided.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Kumar Gojendra Narayan Barister-at-Law.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	33	66
Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	100	...	...
Kumar Rangila Narayan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	100	...	...
Babu Sita Nath Banerjee ...	484	141	26	6	18	58	12	12
Moulvie Yaquinnuddin Ahmed, B.L.	550	141	31	6	22	48	4	35
Babu Surapati Chatterjee, B.L.	694	263	25	4	9	58	17	21
„ Harendra Narayan Chowdhury, B.L.	580	176	12	2	7	55	44	...
„ Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, B.L.	1,085	276	35	3	13	53	7	30
„ Prava Chundra Sinha, M.A., B.L.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	25	...	75
„ Hari Das Mukerjee M.A. B.L.	687	223	88	4	17	58	17	4
„ Jogendra Nath Sannyal, B.L.	348	121	20	5	16	58	25	8
„ Ashootosh Ghose, B.L....	717	121	15	2	12	55	17	17
„ Rameswar Pramanick, B.L.	458	108	9	2	8	33	...	66
„ Purna Chandra Mitter, B.L.	332	90	7	2	8	...	50	50

28. Babus Haridas Mookerjee, Surapati Chatterjee, Jogendra Nath Sannyal and Babu Sita Nath Banerjee stand first, Babus Harendra Narayan Choudhury and Aushutosh Ghosh second, Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee third, Moulvie Yaquinnuddin Ahmed fourth, Babu Rameswar Pramanick fifth and Babu Purna Chandra Mitter last in the list.

29. I was appointed Sessions Judge of the State on the 4th December 1891 in addition to my duties in the Civil Department. Sessions cases. Services of sessions' mohurer Babu Boikant Chunder Neogi and an orderly peon were transferred to me for the carrying on of the criminal work. Babu Boikant Chunder Niogi knows his work well and gave satisfaction by the efficient discharge of his duties.

The following statements A & B will shew the amount of the total work done in the Sessions Department during the whole year under report as also the quantity of work done by me from the 4th December 1891 upto the end of the year respectively :—

A.

	Pending from 1890-91.	Instituted during the year 1891-92.	Disposed of during 1891-92.	Pending.	Remarks.
Sessions cases	5	17	17	5	
Criminal appeals	1	17	18	...	
Ditto Motions	10	2	11	1	
Total	16	36	46	6	

B.

	Pending up to 3rd December 1891.	Instituted from 4th December 1891 to March 1892.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
Sessions cases	3	7	5	5	One of these 5 cases is pending from 1879-80 as the accused is in the Dacca Lunatic Asy- lum.
Criminal appeals ... ..	.....	6	6	.....
Ditto Motions	8	2	4	1	
Total	6	15	15	6	

N.B.—Number of witnesses examined was 103.

Administrative Finance. 30. The receipts of the Civil Department under the several heads are shewn below:—

I. *Stamp duty*.—The stamp duty realised during the last 4 years is noted below:—

1888-89 ... ..	...	...	...	Rs. 63,055
1889-90 ... ..	...	...	...	" 60,286
1890-91 ... ..	...	...	...	" 58,939
1891-92 ... ..	...	...	...	" 67,012

Increase of Rs. 8,073 in stamp fees is due to the increase in the number of institutions of cases.

II.—*Ameens fees*.—The table given below shows the receipts under this head for the last 4 year.

1888-89 ... ..	...	...	648
1889-90 ... ..	...	...	891
1890-91 ... ..	...	...	1,032
1891-92 ... ..	...	...	619

There was a decrease of Rs. 413 under this head.

III. *Process fees*.—The amount of fees realised under this head was Rs. 19,740 against Rs. 17,717 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 2,023. Increase in the number of institutions accounts for the increase of process fees.

IV. *Fines and forfeitures*.—Amounted to Rs. 65 against Rs. 135 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs. 70.

V. *Other receipts*.—Which include copying and searching fees came up to Rs. 3,028 against Rs. 2,219 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 809.

The total amount of receipts under the several sub-heads shewn above was Rs. 90,464 against Rs. 80,042 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 10,422.

Disbursement. 31. The expenditure of the Department is shewn under the sub-heads noted below:—

I. *Salary of Judicial officers*.—Amounted to Rs. 19,407 against Rs. 19,102 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 305.

II. *Establishment charges*.—Were Rs. 10,647 against Rs. 10,508 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 139.

III. *Process service*.—Expenditure incurred in the service of process was Rs. 5,676 against Rs. 5,647 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 29.

IV. *Contingencies*.—The amount expended under this head was Rs. 2,439 against Rs. 2,342 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 97.

V. *Ameen's salary*.—The establishment of the Civil Court Ameen costed Rs. 864 against Rs. 1,095 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs. 231.

VI. *Other charges*.—Charges under this head which include the refund of sale-fees, remunerations to copyists &c., amounted to Rs. 2,337 against Rs. 2,925 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs. 588.

The total amount of expenditure came up to Rs 41,370 against Rs 41,619 of the previous year shewing a decrease of Rs 249.

32. The excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs 49,094 against Rs 38,423 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs 10,671.

33. My Sheristadar Babu Chandra Mohan Guha and Head-clerk Babu Siddessur Mullick continue to do their respective Ministerials officers' character. duties to my entire satisfaction. The transfer of Sessions cases to my Court has brought in additional work on these officers and in justice to them, I am humbly of opinion that there should be some increase to their salaries. My Peshkar Babu Bama Churn Neogi, B.A., I am glad to observe, was promoted, though temporarily to the post of the Peshkar of the Council office. The remaining officers did their work satisfactorily.

The Assistant Civil Judge, Secretary to the State Council incharge Sudder Rent Suit Department and the Sub-divisional officers of Dinbata, Mathabhanga and Mekligunj have recorded following remarks with reference to the character of their respective Amlas.

The Assistant Civil Judge says :—

My Sheristadar Babu Krishna Chandra Guha, and Peshkar Babu Ganga Prosanna Chuckerbutty, discharged their duties very satisfactorily. The other Amlas also worked hard and rendered me satisfaction.

" Babu Durga Nath Barua, Small Cause Court Mohurir discharged his duties satisfactorily during the year.

The Secretary to the State Council in charge of the Sudder Rent Suit Department says :—

" Peshkar Babu Guru Gobinda Shaha, Execution Mohurir, Babu Ganga Prosad Ishar and general Mohurir, Babu Sridhar Sanyal discharged their duties satisfactory.

Naib Ahilkar of Dinbata says :—

" Among the Amlas Babu Guru Gobinda Neogi officiating Peshkar, deserves special mention for the satisfactory discharge of his duties.

The Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga says :—

" The work of Small Cause Court department is done by the Sub-divisional Peshkar and the Dewany Mohurir. The latter did work well"

" The Sheristadar Babu Chandra Kanta Das continued to render satisfaction.

The Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj says :—

"Babu Hara Chandra Guha, Officiating Peshkar, who was made permanent in his post in the year under report discharged his duties to my full satisfaction, so too Babu Iswar Chandra Ray Mohurir in the Act VIII department. Babu Shama Prosanna Bhattacharjee has been also found to discharge his duties well. He has only lately joined the office.

Records.

34. During the year under report, records of 5020 cases were received in the sudder record-room from the several Civil Courts of the sudder and the Sub-divisions as shewn below :—

COURTS.				Civil Suits.	Rent Suits.	Total.
Civil Judge	...	...	...	330	147	477
Sudder Rent Suit Department	...	...	.....	.....	1,172	1,172
Sudder Sub Naib Ahilkar,	...	...	...	239	.....	239
Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	...	...	...	685	1,042	1,727
Sub-Naib Ahilkar, ditto	...	...	...	355	756	1,111
Small Cause Court, ditto	...	...	...	294	.....	294
Total				1,908	8,117	5,020

Table shewing the records destroyed during the year .—

COURTS.	DESCRIPTION.
<i>Civil Judge.</i> —B files of regular appeals, original suits, execution cases and miscellaneous cases from January to December 1887.	
<i>Assistant Civil Judge.</i> —B files of original, execution and miscellaneous cases from January to December 1887.	
<i>Sudder Rent Suit Department.</i> —B files of original, execution and miscellaneous cases from January to December 1887.	
<i>Sudder Naib Ahilkar.</i> —B files of original and miscellaneous cases from January to December 1887.	
<i>Naib Ahilkar Matabhanga.</i> —B files of original and miscellaneous Civil cases from January to December 1887.	
<i>Sub-Naib Ahilkar Matabhanga.</i> —B files of Civil miscellaneous cases from January to December 1887.	

B files of original Civil cases from January to April 1887.

There is only a Record-keeper in charge of the Sudder Record-room of the Civil Department. His routine work entirely absorbs the time he has at his disposal. Ticca Mohurers have to be employed from time to time to carry on the important preliminary work of sorting of papers which must precede the destruction of old records. The quality of their work as a matter of fact is generally far from what it should be. I am of opinion that it is not at all desirable to entrust these irresponsible men with the responsible work of the Record-room as even a slight carelessness may bring about irreparable loss to parties &c. Under the circumstances stated above as also for the efficient working of the Record-room attached to this office, I think the appointment of a permanent mohurer is necessary. The want of accommodation in the Record-room is being very much felt and valuable records are, for want of space, now kept on the floor at the risk of their being destroyed by damp and white ants. Besides the Record-room is already in a confused state and if additional accommodation be not allowed, the yearly influx of records of cases from the Subordinate Courts of the Sudder and Sub-divisions, will soon make confusion worse confounded.

35. The Sub-divisional Officers of Dinhat and Mathabhanga are urging, over and over again, for the appointment of additional mohurers in their respective Sub-divisional offices. In compliance to their very reasonable request I intend to come up to Your Highness with proposals for the appointment of a couple of additional mohurers for each of the Sub-divisions of Dinhat and Mathabhanga and one mohurer for the Sub-division of Mekligunj as soon as the present financial tension is some what relaxed. The financial result of this Department is very satisfactory as it will appear from para 32 of this report. There has been a clear increase of Rs 8,073 in stamps and Rs 2,023 in process-fees. We have of late been putting very great pressure on Judicial Officers to dispose of cases without any possible delay and it is but fair and just that we should spend a portion of the increase in strengthening the establishments which are entrusted with the work of getting the cases ready for decision.

36. The Head Nazir, Babu Guru Govinda Guho, was in-charge of the Nezarut and held sales of attached properties while he happened to be present at the head-quarters. His multifarious duties in connection with other Departments keep him generally engaged elsewhere and as a consequence his legitimate duties of the Nazir Department of the Civil Courts are seriously interfered with. That amount of supervision and control which it is indispensably necessary for the good of the public to exercise over the important work of this department, is not exercised and the result has been that several cases of criminal misappropriation by good and ordinary peons have come to notice and the parties prosecuted in Criminal Courts. It is impossible to expect a better state of things until a whole time man who will be able to bestow his undivided attention and energy to the work of the Department, is not appointed. He might then minutely scrutinise the accounts and effectually supervise the general working of this Department.

I have been waiting for the time when one of the existing Naib Nazirs would apply for pension and set free a sum of money to enable me to come up with a proposal to appoint a whole time Nazir on not less than Rs. 80 a month.

The Senior Naib Nazir, Babu Bhuban Mohan Mozumdar, and the Junior, Babu Ram Chunder Ghose, managed the general work of the Nezarut. They are rather slow but I must say that they are steady and hard working.

37. The total amount of fees realized in this department was Rs. 2,221 against Rs. 2,144 of the previous year shewing an increase of Rs. 77. Out of the total receipts, Rs. 622 were credited to the State. The introduction of ruled folio for copies has greatly facilitated the working of the Department.

Copying Department.

38. During the year under report 31 higher grade and 28 lower grade Pleaders 29 Muktears and revenue Agents and 13 Revenue Agents practised in the Civil Courts of the State. I generally share in the favorable opinion expressed by the Subordinate officers regarding these legal practitioners. I had reason to find fault with the manner in which the Pleaders of the Mekligunj Sub-division drew out certain plaints and conducted cases. I hope matters will improve in future.

Pledership examination.

39. There was no examination for the admission of of Pleaders, Muktears or Revenue Agents during the year under report.

40. Babu Haridas Mookerjee M.A.B.L., Assistant Civil Judge, is an able and experienced officer, He worked well during the year under report and disposed of a large number of old cases pending in his file, 58 per cent of his decisions were confirmed in appeal.

Babu Rameswar Pramanick B.L., Naib Ahilkar of Dinhat, did his work fairly well. A large number of old cases remained pending in his file. Only 33 per cent. of his decisions were confirmed in appeal.

Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Naib Ahilkar of Mathabanga, is a hard working officer and continues to work on steadily and well. His decisions are generally full and complete. 58 per cent of his decisions were confirmed in appeal.

Moulvie Yaquinnuddin Ahmed, B.L., Sudder Sub Naib Ahilkar, is a patient and persevering officer and did his work well. 43 per cent. of his decisions were confirmed in appeal.

Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterjee B.L., Secretary to the State Council in charge of the Sudder Rent Suit Department, is an intelligent officer and worked well during the year under report. His judgments are generally laconic and sententious. 53 per cent. of his decisions were confirmed in appeal.

Babu Surapati Chatterjee B.L., Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj is a hard working and zealous officer. 58 per cent. of his decisions were confirmed in appeal.

Babu Harendra Narain Chowdhury, B.L., Sub-Naib Ahilkar Mathabanga, and Babu Aushutosh Ghose, B.L., Sub-Naib Ahilkar of Dinhat, are both intelligent and painstaking young officers. Their decisions are generally elaborate and complete. The ratio of appeals preferred against their decisions was 2 per cent only and 55 per cent of their decisions were confirmed in appeal.

Babu Purnoo Chunder Mitter, B.L., worked here only for a short time. 7 of his decisions were appealed against, 53 per cent of which were modified and 50 per cent reversed.

I have the honor to be,

YOUR HIGHNESS

Most obedient servant,

JADUB CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. I.

(A.)

List of Judicial and Revenue Divisions of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

Name of Division.	Names of Police Stations in each.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Sudder Sub-Division	Kotwali Station	274	1,29,366
	Foolbari	233	73,071
Dinhata ,,	Dinhata Station	261	1,46,788
Matabhanga ,,	Matabhanga Station	345	1,43,124
Mekligunj ,,	Mekligunj Station... ..	105	51,061
	Huldibary Station... ..	89	34,744

(B.)

Return shewing the number of Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

CIVIL.		RENT.		TOTAL.
Appellate.	Original.	Appellate.	Original.	
1	12	1	7	21

(C.)

Return shewing receipts and charges of Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for 1891-92.

COURTS.	RECEIPTS.						CHARGES.						
	Stamps.	Process fees.	Fines and forfeitures.	Audience fees.	Other receipts.	TOTAL.	Salary of Judicial officers.	Establishment.	Process service.	Contingencies.	Audience salary.	Other charges.	TOTAL.
Civil Courts..	35,590	10,180	50	619	2,166	48,506	18,374	5,495	5,330	2,233	864	2,045	26,712
Revenue Courts	27,002	7,827	15		780	35,933	1,133	1,909	356	151		229	4,310
Small C. Courts	4,100	1,788	.....	.....	82	6,035	.....	240	90	55	.....	25	445
TOTAL ...	67,012	19,740	65	619	8,028	90,464	19,407	10,647	5,676	2,439	864	2,337	41,570

Receipts Rs. 90,464 0 0
 Charges " 41,570 0 0
 Balance " 48,894 0 0

JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement shewing the number and description of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State, during the year 1891-92.

COURTS.	SUITS OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT CLASS.										OTHER CIVIL SUITS.										RENT SUITS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	On written obligation.	On unwritten.	On account stated.	Money lent and received and contribution.	Goods sold.	Breach of contract or mentioned above.	Rent not paid under the rent law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.		Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to recover and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits for account.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for infringement of dispositive or matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits for recovery of possession, &c.	For delivery of produce and revenue, &c.	For enforcement and abatement of rent.	To eject a tenant or to cancel a lease.	For recovery of possession.	In exercise of power of alienation.	Against agents for money and papers.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
									Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.																Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
									8	17																230	13	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	4	7	24	68	117	10	10	10	2	18	13	2	1	1	3	3	1	43

JADUB CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY, Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 3.

Statement shewing the result of the trial of original Suits in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

CIVIL COURTS.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Jointly rejected or returned after registration thereof.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn.	Compromised.	Dismissed on confession.	Dismissed ex parte.	Referred to arbitration.	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Fees.	Over six months.	Over twelve months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
													Judgments for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgments for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.
Civil Judge	52	37	1	90	...	...	...	...	11	3	11	...	12	2	39	51	9	29	m. 15	m. 7
Assistant Civil Judge	140	986	2	1,093	225	...	152	...	57	115	...	...	121	24	736	137	6	82	4	18
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlikar	47	26	225	...	1	...	47	...	21	25	...	...	71	42	264	27	1	...	4	1
Naib Ahlikar, Dinabata	72	471	...	543	...	...	59	...	30	65	...	...	17	20	215	134	18	...	6	17
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	3	32	...	...	39	10	194	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Ahlikar, Matabhanga	89	630	...	719	...	...	27	...	14	9	...	...	43	11	183	69	2	1	4	12
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	3	34	...	...	76	13	467	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Ahlikar, Mekliganj	54	331	...	385	...	...	61	...	13	63	...	...	49	22	340	43	2	...	3	22
TOTAL	454	2,445	228	3,127	223	...	491	6	180	316	856	...	423	144	2,438	461	38	62	.....	.....
REVENUE COURTS.																				
Civil Judge	6	7	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	7	6	3	2	6	15
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, Sudder Rent Suit Dept.	166	1,093	...	1,169	...	...	220	...	15	179	341	...	292	24	987	182	...	...	3	25
Naib Ahlikar, Dinabata	152	816	...	968	...	...	61	...	29	13	118	...	53	6	284	189	19	...	1	6
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	36	32	170	...	126	17	435	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Ahlikar, Matabhanga	108	740	...	848	...	...	16	...	13	26	69	...	36	7	169	81	1	1	3	29
Sub-Naib Ahlikar, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	4	104	201	...	105	20	598	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Ahlikar, Mekliganj	43	594	...	637	...	...	36	...	81	91	211	...	149	22	596	41	2	...	3	11
TOTAL	475	3,160	...	3,635	...	...	495	13	273	445	1,112	...	676	95	3,136	499	24	4	.....	.....
SMALL CAUSE COURTS.																				
Sudder Small Cause Court upto Rs. 50	54	561	...	615	...	...	177	1	8	87	176	...	50	11	516	99	...	...	1	25
Naib Ahlikar, Dinabata up to Rs. 20	23	221	...	244	...	...	83	...	12	13	58	...	24	2	205	39	1	...	2	3
Ditto, Matabhanga	19	203	...	227	...	...	64	...	18	13	82	...	21	6	207	20	...	...	1	9
Ditto, Mekliganj	6	86	...	92	...	...	21	...	7	14	29	...	12	3	89	3	...	...	2	4
TOTAL	102	1,076	...	1,178	...	...	345	3	45	127	345	...	107	22	1,017	161	1	...	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1,031	6,581	228	7,940	228	...	1,334	22	493	888	2,313	64	1,211	261	6,991	1,121	63	66	.....	.....

JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 4.

Statement shewing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

VALUE OF SUITS.	CIVIL SUITS							REST SUITS.							SMALL CAUSE COURT CLASS SUITS UP TO Rs. 20 & 50.					Grand Total.
	Civil Judge.	Assistant Civil Judge.	Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlakar.	Dinabata.	Matlabhanga.	Mekligunj.	TOTAL.	Civil Judge.	Sub-Naib Ahlikar Sudder Rent suit Department.	Dinabata.	Matlabhanga.	Mekligunj.	TOTAL.	Sudder Small Cause Court Department.	Dinabata.	Matlabhanga.	Mekligunj.	TOTAL.		
Not exceeding Rs.	5	...	...	...	3	8	2	13	...	24	28	16	17	85	45	24	32	8	109	207
Ditto "	20	...	6	81	22	23	9	91	...	302	278	148	156	879	463	181	175	81	900	1,870
Ditto "	50	...	305	175	236	322	180	1,218	...	337	262	252	204	1,055	8	...	...	...	8	2,281
Ditto "	100	...	226	57	102	185	93	663	...	219	148	205	134	706	...	...	...	...	...	1,369
Ditto "	500	...	199	1	46	112	56	414	...	105	68	146	85	404	...	...	...	...	...	818
Ditto "	1,000	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ditto "	5,000	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ditto "	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto "	1,00,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Exceeding "	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	39	736	264	409	650	340	2,438	7	987	779	767	596	3,136	516	205	207	89	1,017	6,591

JADUB CHUNDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil Judge.

Statement showing the execution of decrees of Civil Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

CIVIL COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				APPLICATIONS DEPOSED OF.		PENDING.				NATURE AND NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.								APPLICATION FOR ENFORCEMENT.	
	Pending at the beginning of year.	Filed.	Decreed by trans-fer.	Total.	Decrees wholly or partially satisfied.	Struck off.	TOTAL.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total pending.	Tortiousness.	Against the person.		Movable property.		Immovable property.		Orders under Section 248, Code of Civil Procedure.	Allowed.	Disallowed.
												Arrest.	Imprisonment.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.			
Civil Judge	32	68	.....	90	30	40	70	4	3	20	.....	23	3	34	18	37	36	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Civil Judge	176	900	.....	1,076	239	613	882	20	6	194	39	168	17	162	145	301	122	.....	.....	.....
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahlikar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naib Ahlikar, Dinahata	53	294	.....	347	115	149	264	5	1	88	6	99	15	164	68	79	35	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Mathabanga	123	437	.....	560	183	264	447	11	3	113	7	174	21	329	122	171	103	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Mekligunj	40	234	.....	274	92	135	227	1	2	47	6	47	9	110	39	100	77	.....	.....	.....
Total	424	1,923	.....	2,347	659	1,231	1,890	41	15	457	58	501	65	799	382	714	373	.....	.....	.....
REVENUE COURTS.																				
Civil Judge	7	16	.....	23	7	9	16	2	2	7	3	2	.....	10	8	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Naib Ahlikar Sudder Rent Suit Dept.	137	700	.....	837	481	217	698	2	.....	139	227	215	18	529	110	108	91	.....	.....	.....
Naib Ahlikar, Dinahata	69	373	.....	442	172	215	387	7	1	55	145	93	2	154	37	100	77	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Mathabanga	128	475	.....	603	195	305	500	5	5	103	126	86	5	361	104	126	96	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Mekligunj	29	258	.....	287	109	133	247	7	.....	40	66	31	1	112	38	86	45	.....	.....	.....
Total	370	1,822	.....	2,192	964	884	1,843	23	8	341	567	427	24	1,166	357	499	321	.....	.....	.....
SMALL CAUSE COURTS.																				
Small Cause Court, Sudder up to Rs. 50.	19	250	.....	269	58	193	251	.....	.....	18	.....	38	6	98	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Dinahata up to Rs. 20	9	61	.....	70	33	19	62	.....	.....	18	.....	33	12	32	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Mathabanga	23	79	.....	102	29	60	89	.....	.....	13	.....	33	4	53	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Mekligunj	1	34	.....	35	14	20	34	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	52	424	.....	476	134	292	426	.....	.....	50	.....	106	22	197	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	846	4,169	.....	5,015	1,757	2,407	4,164	64	23	851	625	1,084	111	2,162	824	1,213	694	.....	.....	.....

JADUB CHUNDR CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 6.

Statement shewing the institution and disposal of miscellaneous cases of a Judicial nature in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

COURT.	Pending from last year.	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF			TOTAL.	PENDING.			AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.		REMARKS.	
		Instituted.	By transfer or otherwise.		Transferred.	Contested.	Uncontested.		More than six months.	More than 12 months.	Total pending.	Contested.	Uncontested.		
CIVIL												M.	D.	M.	D.
Civil Judge	19	84	.....	103	.....	27	44	71	5	3	32	7	0	8	10
Assistant Civil Judge	48	148	.....	191	.....	78	73	151	3	.....	40	3	12	8	0
Sudder Sub-Naib Ahikar	...	9	.....	9	.....	18	9	27	.....	.....	12	2	14	2	8
Naib Ahikar Dinbata	16	40	.....	56	.....	33	12	45	1	.....	11	4	22	2	8
Ditto Matabhanga	8	70	.....	78	.....	33	31	64	.....	.....	14	2	12	1	17
Ditto Mekligunj	10	56	.....	66	.....	30	28	58	.....	.....	8	2	8	1	2
TOTAL	102	431	.....	533	.....	219	197	416	9	3	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
REVENUE COURTS.															
Civil Judge	7	11	.....	18	.....	10	5	15	.....	.....	3	8	2	6	13
Sub-Naib Ahikar, S. R. S. dept.	19	97	.....	116	.....	50	48	98	.....	.....	18	3	11	3	3
Naib Ahikar Dinbata	12	44	.....	56	.....	19	18	37	1	.....	19	4	11	1	24
Ditto Matabhanga	14	69	.....	83	.....	22	50	72	.....	.....	11	2	28	1	20
Ditto Mekligunj	5	64	.....	69	.....	29	37	66	.....	.....	3	2	23	1	5
TOTAL	57	285	.....	342	.....	180	158	288	1	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C. COURTS UP TO Rs. 20 & Rs. 50.															
Small Cause Court, Sudder	4	22	.....	26	.....	10	12	22	.....	.....	4	2	28	2	5
Ditto Dinbata	2	8	.....	10	.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	4	6	9	2	12
Ditto Matabhanga	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5
Ditto Mekligunj	2	3	.....	5	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	10	0	20
TOTAL	8	41	.....	49	.....	13	25	38	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	167	757	.....	924	.....	362	380	742	10	3	182	.....	.....	.....	.....

JADUB CHUNDR A CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. 7.

Statement shewing the work of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

APPELLATE COURTS.	Pending at the beginning of year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.						Pending	Over six months.	Over twelve months.	Objections allowed for six months of 1892.	Objections allowed.	REMARKS
				Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Compromised.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.				
Civil Side ...	80	102	182	.....	3	1	11	16	52	2	85	16	41	3	.....
Ditto Miscellaneous Side ...	.....	22	22	.....	2	2	.....	2	7	2	15	1	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	80	124	204	.....	5	3	11	18	59	4	100	17	41	3	.....
Revenue side ...	15	82	97	.....	4	3	28	6	31	.....	72	5	2	.....	.....
Ditto Miscellaneous ...	8	12	20	.....	-1	.....	.....	3	10	2	16	.....	1	.....	.....
Total ...	23	94	117	.....	5	3	28	9	41	2	88	5	3	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	103	218	321	.....	10	6	39	27	100	6	188	22	54	.....	.....

JADUB CHUNDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT NO. 8.

Statement showing the nature of miscellaneous suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

NATURE OF CASES.	CIVIL COURTS.										REVENUE COURTS.										SMALL CAUSE COURTS UP TO Rs. 50 & Rs. 50.																								
	Assistant Civil Judge.					Sub-Judge.					District.					Sub-Judge.					District.					Sub-Judge.					District.					Sub-Judge.					District.				
	Saddar Sub-Division.					Muzaffargarh.					Dera Is.					Muzaffargarh.					Dera Is.					Muzaffargarh.					Dera Is.					Muzaffargarh.					Dera Is.				
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Total.												
1. Applications to revise and review suits.	17	14	52	96	33	27	31	24	27	22	22	22	22	226	7	8	59	64	50	52	30	19	46	47	192	190	18	14	6	5	7	6	3	34	28										
2. Claims and objections.	6	4	44	27	...	33	34	8	17	19	106	102	2	4	18	14	13	11	14	9	10	64	58	2	2	1	...	1	1	4	3											
3. Resistance of Judicial process.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Pauper applications	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Suits under Act 40 of 1886.	31	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Suits under Act 27 of 1869.	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Probate cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other miscellaneous suits.	8	6	17	16	...	4	4	5	4	6	7	40	29	2	3	20	16	5	7	3	4	9	9	39	39	6	6	1	1	7	7											
9. Miscellaneous proceedings of a non-judicial nature.	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	104	108	46	44	64	50	6	6	220	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL	84	71	148	131	23	27	73	68	60	45	56	434	430	11	15	201	206	115	116	108	87	70	72	805	486	26	22	8	6	8	6	3	4	35											

Judicial.

Non-Judicial.

Total Instituted
Total Disposed of

761.
742

Total Instituted
Total Disposed of

223.
212

JADUB CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT NO. IX.

Statement showing the nature of properties, held by Judicial, Revenue and Ministerial officers in Cooch Behar State during the year 1891-92.

Name of Officer.	Nature of property held and its locality.	Held in the name of wife or relation.	Description of State authority under which it is held.	Remarks.
Cooch Behar.				
Babu Jadub Chundra Chuckerbutty, Civil Judge	Nil	Nil	.....	Lives in a State house.
" Chandra Mohan Guha, Sheristadar	House in the Town	Nil	Pattah	
" Siddessur Mullick, Head-clerk	Ditto	Nil	.....
" Bama Churn Niogi, 2nd Clerk and Peekar	Ditto and a jote in talook Morebhanga, Sub-division Mathabhanga	.....	.....	Joint ancestral property of his & his elder brother Troyinkho Nath Niogi.
" Annando Chandra Bose, Mohafaz...	House in the town	Nil	.....
" " " " " "	Ditto	Nil	.....
" " " " " "	Ditto	Nil	.....
Sheikh Baharuddin do	House in the town and 8 jotes & 1 chukani jote in the Sudder Sub-division.	Nil	.....
Babu Baikuntha Chundra Neogi, Sessions Mohurer.	House in Town & 5 jotes and 3 Joint jotes and 1 chukani jote	Nil	.....
Babu Haridas Mukerji, Assistant Civil Judge	House in the town	Nil	Pattah	None of these officers hold any properties in the Raj except their dwelling houses.
Babu Krieta Chandra Guha, Sheristadar	Ditto	.....	.....
" Ganga Prosanno Chakravarti, Peekar	Ditto	.....	.....
" Guru Gobindo Majumdar, Mohurer	Ditto	.....	.....
" Kusal Chandra Paul, do.	Small Dur-chukani	.....	.....
" Durga Nath Barua, Mohurer Sudder Small Cause Court Department	1 chukani	.....	.....
" Gopal Chandra Chatterji	None	None	.....
" Guru Gobindo Shaha	2 jotes and 1 chukani in pergunah Cooch Behar	Belonging to himself & held in his own name	Pattah	This property was acquired before the mohurer got the appointment.
" Ganga Prosad Issor	3 jotes Purgunah Cooch Behar	Ditto	Ditto	This property was acquired by the Mohurer's ancestors.
" Sridhur Sanyal	A house in the town situated in Patakuria under the Pet Bhata of late Kumar Gobinda Narayan Sahib	.....	.....
" Umesh Chundra Ghose, Mohurer, Sudder Sub-Naib Ahilkar	House in the Town	.....	.....
Mathabhanga				
Babu Shita N. A. I. do. Naib Ahilka	Nil	.....	.....	Lives in a State house
" Harendra Nath Chowdhry, Sub-Naib Ahilkar	Nil	.....	.....
Babu Chandra Kant Das, Sheristadar	A Basha at Mathabhanga.	In his name	State Pattah	
" Horo Kumar Chuckerbutty, Clerk and Peekar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (Not yet received)	
" Horo Lal Bagchi, Accountant	A Basha and 2 jotes and 2 chukanees at Sudder Sub division	Ditto	Ditto (& Teriz)	
" Hariash Chandra Guha, Dewany Mohurer	A basha at Mathabhanga.	Ditto	Ditto (Not yet received)	
" Dwark Nath Dutt, Accountant and Mohurer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
" Ram Kanai Chowdhari, Accountant Mohurer	A basha and eight annas share of a chukani bearing an yearly jamma of Rs. 31-11-1	Ditto	Ditto	
" Kashi Kishore Rai, do.	A basha at Mathabhanga.	Ditto	Ditto	
" Biswa Nath Sirkar, Poddar	Ditto & 1 jote in the Sudder Sub-division	Ditto	Ditto	
" Jogesh Chandra Ganguly Sub-Naib Ahilkar's Mohurer	A basha at Mathabhanga	Ditto	Ditto	
Mekliganj.				
Babu Amar Nath Munshi, Accountant...	Jote Salbari and Karala (1/4 share)	Iswarmoyee Debya, Amar Nath Munshi and Denomath Munshi	.....
" Eswar Chandra Roy	Jote Bhelakopa 1st part. Jote Sontoshpore	Kali Kumar Roy .. Kali Kumar Roy, Abhoya Charan Roy and Sarba Nanda Roy	.....	1/4 share by right of inheritance. Ditto.
"	Jote Pooshnadanga	Kali Kamal Roy...	.....	Ditto.
"	Jote Shitai	Kali Kamal Roy, Abhoya Charan Roy and Sarba Nanda Roy	.....	Ditto.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. X.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Charges in respect of Ameens employed in the Cooch Behar State for the year 1891-92.

NAME OF COURT.	Ameen's Fees.	Time employed.	Number of Ameens.	CHARGES.		AMEENS' FEES.		AMEENS' PEON'S CHARGES.			REMARKS.
				Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Civil Judge
Assistant Civil Judge
Sudder Sub-Nazib Ahlikar
Ditto (Rent)
Ditto Dinahata (Rent)
Ditto ditto (Civil)	...	271 days	1	720	...	...	...	144	0	0	...
Ditto Matabhanga (Rent)
Ditto ditto (Civil)
Ditto Mekligunj (Rent)
Ditto ditto (Civil)
Total	Rupees 619-8	271 days	1	720	...	...	...	144	0	0	...

JADUB CHONDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,
Civil Judge.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. XI.

Statement shewing receipts and Charge in respect of the Process Service Establishment in the Coach Behar State for the year 1891-92.

NAME OF COURTS.	Number of processes issued.	Process service-fees.	Number of processes served.	Salary of Nazir and Process servers.	Daily average of distance travelled by each peon.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Civil Judge ...	1,507	1,375 0 0	1,380	4,469 6 0	4 1/2 miles	
Assistant Civil Judge ...	8,797	3,882 8 0	8,543			
Sudder Sub Naib Ahilka ...	357	263 8 0	333			
Sub-Naib Ahilkar Rent Suit depdt. ...	3,662	2,684 8 0	3,301	266 4 3	10 miles	
Ditto Mathabhangra Rent) ...	2,711	2,946 12 0	2,654	266 4 4	10 "	
Ditto ditto (Civil) ...	3,047	2,560 4 0	3,001	404 7 8	5 "	
Ditto Dinahata (Rent) ...	2,317	1,670 8 0	2,168	90 1 9	11 1/2 "	
Ditto ditto (Civil) ...	2,296	1,462 0 0	2,080	90 1 9	11 1/2 "	
Ditto Mekligunj (Rent) ...	1,389	1,225 8 0	1,328	90 1 9	.....
Ditto ditto (Civil) ...	1,872	1,116 8 0	1,805			
Small Cause Court.						
Sudder ...	1,206	847 0 0	1,103	.....	4 1/2 miles	
Dinhata ...	476	436 8 0	440	.....	6 "	
Mathabhangra ...	428	330 0 0	415	.....	10 "	
Mekligunj ...	175	140 0 0	171	90 1 9	11 1/2 "	
Total	24,689	19,740 8 0	23,170	5,676 11 6	.....

JADBU CHUNDEA CHUCKERBUTTY,

Civil Judge.

FROM

BABU JALUB CHUNDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,

Registrar of Deeds, Cooch Behar.

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL,

COOCH BEHAR.

Dated, Cooch Behar, the 10th August 1892.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the working of the Registration Department of the State, for the year 1891-92. The annual returns numbered I to IX, are also hereto annexed.

2. I was in charge of the Registration Department of the State throughout the year. Babu Birendra Palit, Assistant Surgeon, and the 3 Sub-divisional Officers held charge of the Sudder and the 3 Sub-divisional Sub-Registry offices of Dinhata, Mathabhanga and Mekligunj respectively. All these officers are remunerated from fees at the rate allowed to each being 25 per cent of the total collections.

3. The total receipts under the different heads of fees, fines and other receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,419-3 against Rs. 4,825-8 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 593-11.

4. The total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 4,110-3-6 against Rs. 3,955-2, shewing an increase of Rs. 155-1-6. This is owing principally to an increase of the number of documents registered resulting in consequence in the proportionate increase of the amount of fees which the Sub-Registrars received during the year.

5. The net excess of receipts over expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,308-10-6 against Rs. 869-6-6 shewing an increase of Rs. 438-9-6.

6. The number of documents of all descriptions registered during the year was 5,542 against 5,047 for 1890-91, shewing an increase of 495 deeds. This increase was under the heads of both compulsory and optional.

7. The following table exhibit the several classes of documents registered:—

Leases	...	...	...	...	...	41
Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	98
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	54
Gifts	...	...	...	...	...	002
Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	08
Obligations for payment of money	...	...	...	...	...	08
Wills	...	...	...	...	...	001
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	13

8. It will be observed from the statement No. 11 that of the 3,542 documents registered in all the offices of the State, the Sudder office registered 1,925, Mathabhanga 1,451, Dinahata 1,126 and Mekligunj 1,040.

9. The Registrar of Deeds registered 22 documents in the year under report against 6 of the previous year. The amount of fees realized was Rs 178 against Rs 61, shewing an increase of Rs 117. The increase is due to the increase in the number of deeds registered.

10. The statement given below will shew the number of deeds copied by each of the Registration offices during the year and the number pending on the 31st March 1892.

11. Table shewing progress in the work of copying :-

OFFICES.				Deeds copied during the year	Deeds pending on the 31st March 1892.
Registrar's and Sudder Sub-Registrar's office	...	...	...	1,427	...
Dinahata	...	...	...	1,112	14
Mathabhanga	..	...	...	1,451	...
Mekligunj	...	...	...	1,040	...

Of the 14 deeds remaining to be copied in the Dinahata office, 7 were refused during the year and 7 were pending registration, so it will be seen that the deeds registered in the year under report were in fact all copied. This is satisfactory.

12. Three petitions were filed against the orders of the Sub-registrars refusing registration against 3 of the previous year and none with the one which remained pending at the close of the last year, give a total of 4 petitions. In 3 cases registration was refused. There was only 1 case pending at the end of the year.

13. I inspected all the Mofussil Sub-Registry offices during the year under report and submitted duly my inspection memorandum to Your Highness in Council.

14. The Sub-Registrars did their duties to my satisfaction. The Index work in all the offices, specially in the Sudder, fell into heavy arrears. Arrangements have been made to bring up the arrears and it is hoped that it will be all right in the current year. Strict rules have been enforced to insure punctuality in this important work of the Department.

ant,

UTTY,

ch Behar.

I.—Comparative table shewing the number of deeds, compulsory and optional.

YEAR.				Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Amount of fees and fines realised on documents presented for registration.		
							Rs.	As.	P.
1890-91	...	...	...	3,007	2,038	5,045	4,286	4	0
1891-92	...	...	...	3,164	2,378	5,542	4,855	8	0
Increase	...	...	...	157	340	497	569	4	0
Decrease	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

II.—Table shewing the number of deeds registered in the different offices.

OFFICES.			Leases.	Mortgages.	Sales.	Gifts.	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money.	Wills.	Miscellaneous deeds.	Total.
Registry & Budder office	...	...	993	52	327	27	135	153	3	285	1,925
Dinhata	...	...	879	74	284	10	125	91	2	161	1,126
Mathabhanga	...	...	650	82	291	6	122	148	2	205	1,451
Mekligunj	...	...	280	54	460	10	108	60	1	67	1,040
TOTAL			2,302	212	1,362	53	490	447	8	668	5,542

(Sd.) JADUB CHUNDRA CHUCKERBUTTY,

Registrar of Deeds.

III.—TABLE shewing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements.

Names of Offices.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.							Excess of Receipt over Expenditure.	Balance of the last two columns.
	Registration, copying and searching Fees &c.	Fines &c.	Total.	Permanent and temporary Establishments.	Current and extraordinary contingencies.	Commission to Sub-Registrars.	Refund of Fees on documents refused.	Total.				
Registry & Sub-office.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,765 1 0	129 0 0	1,894 1 0	1,128 0 0	559 14 0	427 0 0	.....	2,114 14 0	220 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Dinbata ...	1,126 13 0	31 8 0	1,158 5 0	360 0 0	5 8 0	284 4 3	.....	649 12 8	.....	508 8 9	.....	.....
Mathabhanga ...	1,287 14 0	40 4 0	1,328 2 0	360 0 0	3 8 0	324 6 0	.....	687 14 0	.....	640 4 0	.....	.....
Mathgaunj ...	1,021 15 0	16 12 0	1,038 11 0	360 0 0	4 8 0	293 3 3	.....	657 11 3	.....	380 15 9	.....	.....
Total ...	5,201 11 0	217 8 0	5,419 3 0	2,208 0 0	573 6 0	1,328 13 6	.....	4,110 3 6	220 13 0	1,529 12 6	1,908 15 6	.....

(Sd.) JADUB CHUNDEA CHUCKERBUTTY,
Registrar of Deeds.

IV.—Table showing the nature of deeds registered by the Registrar himself.

Leases.		Sales.		Mortgage.		Acknowledgment of payment of consideration on account of immovable property.		Miscellaneous Deeds.		Total.	
No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
4	16	7	69	1	12	4	34	6	47	22	178

V.—Table showing progress in the work of copying.

OFFICES.							Deeds copied.	Deeds to be copied.
Registry and Sudder office	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	.....
Dinhata	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112	14
Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	.....
Mekligunj	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	.....

* Fourteen deeds are Registration pending

VI.—Abstract Statement of deeds registered, and of receipts and disbursements of the Registration Office for the year 1891-92.

OFFICES.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Value of property included.	Amount of fees and fines realized.	Cost of Establishment.	Percentage on fees.	Refund of fees on documents refused.	Surplus.
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Registry & Sudder Office	1,186	739	2,38,662	1,894 1 0	1,128 0 0	427 0 0	.....	559 14 0*
Dinhata	576	550	1,05,845	1,158 5 0	360 0 0	284 4 0	.....	5 8 0
Mathabhanga	849	602	1,38,229	1,328 2 0	360 0 0	0 0 0	.....	3 8 0
Mekligunj	553	487	1,32,604	1,038 11 0	360 0 0	283 3 3	.....	4 8 0
Total	3,164	2,378	6,15,340	5,419 3 0	2,148 0 0	1,328 13 6	.....	573 6 0

VII—Comparative statement of deeds registered and receipts and of disbursements for the year 1889-90 and 1891-92.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Amount of fees and fines realized.	Cost of Establishment.	Percentage on fees.	Contingencies.	Refund of fees on documents refused.	Total Expenditure.	Balance received by the State.
	Compulsory.	Optional.							
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1890-91 ...	3,007	2,038	4,825 8 0	2,204 0 0	1,165 11 0	585 7 0	.....	3,955 2 0	870 6 0*
1891-92 ...	3,164	2,378	5,419 3 0	2,208 0 0	1,328 13 6	573 6 0	.....	4,110 3 6	1,308 15 6†
Increase ...	157	340	593 11 0	4 0 0	163 2 6	.....	.....	155 1 6	438 9 6
Decrease ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	12 1 0	.....	.....	.....

1890-91 * Rs. 870-6-0. Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.

1891-92 † Rs. 1308-15-6. Ditto ditto.

VIII.—Table shewing the institution and disposal of appeals preferred against the decisions of the Sub-Registrars.

Names of offices.	No. of Appeals pending at the end of the last year.	No. of Appeals instituted.	No. of petitions instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Idder ...	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	...
Din ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
Matabh ...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	...
Mekligunj ...	1	.....	...	1	.....	...	...	1
Total ...	1	.....	3	4	.....	3	3	1

IX.—Table shewing the ratio of the different classes of documents.

Leases.	Mortgages.	Sales.	Gifts.	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of immoveable property.	Obligations.	Wills.	Miscellaneous.
·41	·08	·24	·00	·08	·08	·001	·12

(Sd.)

JAMES CHUNDRU CHUCKERBUTTY,
Registrar of Deeds

